

FBIS

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MINJU CHOSON SCORES SOUTH'S UN PROPOSAL

SK010925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON October 31, in a signed commentary denouncing the South Korean puppet foreign minister's clamouring for the "simultaneous entry" of the North and the South into the United Nations in his speech at a recent "ceremony marking Day of the United Nations," says that his jargon is a criminal one barring the reunification of the country and seeking its permanent division.

Noting that the "proposal for simultaneous entry into the United Nations" is a product of the U.S. imperialists aggressive policy toward Korea, which is aimed at veiling with the name of the United Nations the old method of the colonial rule "divide and rule," the commentary says: In an attempt to camouflage their splitist nature, the puppets described the "proposal for simultaneous entry into the United Nations" as one for "relaxing tension and preventing a war" in the Korean Peninsula and "promoting reconciliation" between the North and the South. This is a preposterous assertion. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique who are heightening tension and increasing the danger of war in Korea.

If the North and the South enter the United Nations, the puppets will further intensify their anticommunist confrontation and splitist manoeuvres in the U.N. arena and this will not be helpful to the stability of the situation or the preservation of peace in the Korean Peninsula but further aggravate tension there. And the "two Koreas" policy of the splitists will be legalized and only more hurdles be laid in the way of reunification. This is precisely what the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is seeking, trying to find a way out in the perpetuation of the split.

What cannot be overlooked all the more is the fact that the puppets claimed that for South Korea to remain outside the United Nations is contradictory to its efforts for world peace and security.

Originally, the South Korean puppets are not entitled to enter the United Nations. It is an insult to the U.N. Charter that the puppets disturbing peace in the Korean Peninsula, staging war exercises almost every day jointly with the U.S. imperialists to invade the North, should try to enter the United Nations, talking about world peace.

Pointing out that the puppets clamour for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" proceeds from the dirty scheme to realise their wild ambition for long term office, the commentary emphasizes: The South Korean people will not pardon or overlook the treacherous act of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan challenging the desire of the nation for reunification.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN SEOUL 26 OCT

SK022252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA) -- Students of the Koryo University in Seoul on October 26 staged an anti-"government" demonstration on the campus, according to a report. At around 12:30, some students scattered anti-"government" handbills from the verandah of the library of the university, burning papers, and called upon the students to rise up in a demonstration for overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. Responding to this, over 100 students turned out in a demonstration and showed their spirit, shouting slogans denouncing the crimes of the fascist clique.

This struggle of the Koryo University students had been kept in the dark for the news blackout forced by the puppet clique till the arrest of Kwak Ye-hyok, a student of the university, by the puppet police was made public on November 2. The fascists arrested him on the strength of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration", charging him with "leading part in the demonstration."

Earlier, on October 28, they arrested five students of the university on the same charge and put them under restraint or detention.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS KIM IL-SONG'S LSWYK SPEECH

SK311523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 31 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN October 31 runs an editorial on the programmatic address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea "The Youth Should Be Dependable Heirs to the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche." The editorial, titled "Programmatic Work Indicating Road of Creditably Inheriting and Completing Revolutionary Cause of Chuche," says: The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his speech reviewed with pride the shining history of the Korean youth movement which has covered a course of worthy struggle and victory under the banner of the chuche idea and spread a broad vista for a successful solution of the youth problem in conformity with the demand of our developing revolution and youth movement which have entered a new higher stage. The main spirit running through his speech is that the entire young people should be made to carry the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment, upholding the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea.

His work "The Youth Should Be Dependable Heirs to the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche" is a programmatic document clearly indicating a road of the solution of the youth problem in our era. In the work, he gave comprehensive answers on all theoretico-practical problems arising in the youth movement of our era from the essence of the youth problem and basic principles of its solution to the problem of enhancing the role of the youth in the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work. Therefore the work serves as a guideline to be firmly adhered to by a party of the working class in developing the youth movement. His work is a great program unfolding a broader prospect and brighter future before the communist youth movement in our country advancing under the leadership of the party.

The youth movement of our country is now developing in depth to a new, higher stage under the leadership of the glorious party. The bright future and happiness of the rising generation and the ultimate victory of the cause of chuche lie in upholding the leadership of our party.

Noting that the immortal classic work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song "The Youth Should Be Dependable Heirs to the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche" carries weighty significance in the development of our youth movement and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause, the editorial says: His work is a brilliant ideo-theoretical summing up and consummation of the great exploits and diverse experiences achieved by him while leading the youth movement.

The idea and theory and policy propounded in his work are a great fighting program which can be successfully carried into practice only by our glorious party. Our party is now dynamically pushing ahead with the work of modelling the ranks of the youth on the chuche idea at the head of all the youth and people and creditably carrying forward and developing the proud traditions of the youth movement established by him. Thanks to the leadership of our party which is boundlessly loyal to the cause of the leader and endowed with extraordinary greatness, will all the policies and fighting tasks set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his work be thoroughly carried into brilliant reality.

Today our youth and people have a boundless prospect and a bright future. Only greater victory and glory await our youth and people in their advance towards the future of communism under the leadership of the glorious party.

PART TWO OF YI YONG-SU REPORT AT LSWYK CONGRESS

SK310958 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Speech by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, at the afternoon session on the first day of the LSWYK Congress on 20 October -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and the master of ideology and theory, defining the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea as a general mission of our revolution in his report at the historic Sixth KWP Congress, called the party and the people to the struggle to enact this work. The work of imbuing society with the chuche idea is a sacred revolutionary cause of building a communist society by advancing our revolution with the chuche idea as a sole guideline and by materializing the chuche idea. This work is the continuation of the glorious chuche revolutionary cause which started on sacred Mt Paektu and a new, higher-stage revolutionary struggle to complete this work.

The revolutionary policy of imbuing society with the chuche idea reflects the iron-clad will of our party to complete the chuche revolutionary cause developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song generation after generation and our people's firm desire to build a communist society at the earliest possible date under the banner of the chuche idea. [applause]

Our people are now looking forward to the bright future of a communist society in which the sovereignty of the working people is completely achieved as envisaged in the program to imbue society with the chuche idea. They are determined to devote everything to the struggle to achieve this.

The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWK] -- the militant reserve force of the party -- is assigned a weighty but glorious task to imbue society with the chuche idea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, viewing the position and role of young people in the revolution and construction, has assigned them a glorious task of brilliantly carrying out the historic cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea generation after generation. Brilliantly carrying out the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea generation after generation in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction is the general task of the Korean youth movement. [applause]

The most important task assigned LSWK organizations to inherit and complete, generation after generation, the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea is to imbue the youth ranks with the chuche idea. Arming youths with the chuche idea and developing them into awakened revolutionaries has been the work of the youth movement of our country since its inception. The struggle to arm our youths with the chuche idea -- which was launched when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, under the banner of the immortal chuche idea, began to lead our revolution and the Korean communist youth movement -- has entered a higher stage of imbuing the youth ranks with the chuche idea. [applause]

To imbue the youth ranks with the chuche idea, we should strengthen ideological indoctrination work. The ideological indoctrination work is the central task of the LSWK. This work is important and should be continuously strengthened as the revolution advances. Historical experiences and lessons show that, if we do not strengthen ideological indoctrination work for youths, they will not possess high class awareness and a revolutionary spirit and that the revolutionary gains which we have attained through arduous and protracted struggles will be endangered.

Regarding the ideological indoctrination work as an important task influencing the destiny of our revolution, the LSWK should always concentrate on this work. The most important thing in ideologically indoctrinating youths is to arm them with the party's sole ideological system by strengthening indoctrination on the chuche idea, loyalty and the revolutionary tradition.

The key to indoctrination on the chuche idea is to strengthen study on the great leader's works and the party's documents. The great leader's works and the party's documents are the library of the chuche idea and the precious textbooks of the revolution. They are a collection of theories, strategy and tactics on our revolution and the systematization of tasks and concrete methods for the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea. [applause]

To strengthen indoctrination on the chuche idea for young people, LSWYK organizations should actively hold seminars to discuss the works, question-and-answer study contests and meetings to spread the works and publish more materials expounding the basic principle of the chuche idea and revolutionary theories. They should strengthen indoctrination on loyalty to the party and the leader. The question of loyalty to the party and the leader is the basic issue in inheriting our revolutionary cause. We should always correctly conduct indoctrination on loyalty for young people. Just as we have done, we should concentrate on indoctrination on loyalty to the party and the leader and develop these efforts.

The basic method of strengthening indoctrination on loyalty among young people is to vigorously enact the movement to learn from the great leader's glorious boyhood. Following and learning from the leader of the working class is the first requirement for young people who have embarked on the revolutionary road to prepare themselves as true communist revolutionaries.

LSWYK organizations should help young people familiarize themselves with the immortal achievements of our party. The glorious KWP is the tested leader of the revolution vigorously guiding the party and the people to the struggle to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause and his far-sighted plan and the organizer of all victories. [applause]

Thanks to the wise leadership of our party, the great leader's revolutionary idea and cause have been brilliantly inherited, the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks around the leader have been firmly protected, and an unprecedented upsurge has been enacted in revolution and construction. Ardently loving and following the party to the end constitutes a factor helping thoroughly implement the great leader's revolutionary idea and cause. [applause]

LSWYK organizations should conduct indoctrination work for LSWYK and Juvenile Corps members on the rich experiences gained by our party in carrying out the great leader's revolutionary cause and the greatness of the party and the sagacity of its leadership.

LSWYK organizations should indoctrinate young people with the noble appearance of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, a shining model of loyalty to the great leader and an unyielding communist fighter, and with the example set by young communists such as Cha Kang-su and Kim Hyok.

Strengthening indoctrination work on the revolutionary tradition is of great significance in firmly arming young people with the party's sole ideology and in developing them into chuche-type revolutionaries. Indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition is necessary for everybody, especially the new generation, which has not experienced revolutionary trials. By strengthening indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition, LSWYK organizations should help the new generation arm themselves with the revolutionary tradition of our party and faithfully inherit the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary cause generation after generation.

The important thing in ideological indoctrination for young people is indoctrination on the class and the revolution. We are still on the road of the revolution. As long as the revolution continues, we should continue our class struggle even though generations change. By strengthening indoctrination on the class and the revolution for young people, we can develop class and revolutionary awareness among those, who, born under the socialist system, do not know the wicked nature of landowners and capitalists and straw shoes, thus helping them continue the revolution.

By continuously upholding the slogan reading "Let us not forget our people's past when they were exploited and oppressed," LSWYK organizations should strengthen indoctrination on the class through various methods, such as the methods of explaining principles and using vivid materials and resorting to mass indoctrination. Thus, they should help young people clearly understand the corrupt nature of capitalist systems and the exploiting nature of landowners and capitalists, especially the barbarous acts of aggression and plunder by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, hate an exploiting system and class and resolutely struggle against imperialism and all forms of class enemies.

We should strengthen ideological indoctrination to help young people oppose toadyism, dogmatism and revisionism. If toadyism and dogmatism prevail among young people, they will be under the influence of revisionism. If they become the victims of revisionism, they will hate to work and become idle. Eventually, they will be unable to hate imperialism, will lead a sluggish life and will abandon the revolution. LSWYK organizations should conduct indoctrination to prevent young people from cherishing illusions about themselves, help them develop a firm resolve to continue the revolution by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and prevent the slightest element of revisionism from penetrating them.

By strengthening indoctrination on socialist patriotism, LSWYK organizations should help young people devotedly struggle to further glorify their fellow countrymen and fatherland with the pride of living and carrying out the revolution in the socialist fatherland, holding in high esteem the great leader.

Today when the situation of the country has become strained due to the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to provoke a new war, arming young people with a correct view on war is very important. LSWYK organizations should help young people regard their serving in the People's Army as an utmost honor and firmly prepare them politically and ideologically so they will unanimously rise in the decisive war against the enemy, if called by the party -- always assuming a vigilant attitude.

Strengthening intellectual, moral and physical indoctrination is an important task to develop young people into chuche-type communists. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By effectively conducting intellectual, moral and physical indoctrination for young people, LSWYK organizations should help all young people who are to inherit the lineage of our revolution acquire rich knowledge, possess communist morals and become physically strong.

The basic method of raising the intellectual level of young people is to create a revolutionary study climate among them. LSWYK organizations should create an atmosphere in which young people study hard to acquire rich knowledge required for the revolution and construction.

We should have students devote themselves to study in response to the slogan of "Study first" and have the working youth affiliated with learning institutions on the job, such as factory colleges, to raise their knowledge to the level of college students -- so that they may stand at the forefront in the intellectualization of society.

The 10,000-page reading campaign, which has been in effect among college students, is a reading campaign of loyalty launched to learn from the great leader and become familiar with his revolutionary ideology. It is a mass reading campaign aimed at attaining high study goals.

We should strengthen indoctrination of communist ethics among youth. What is important in indoctrinating them is to have them do away with individualism, to instill in them the idea of collectivism, to make them cherish communist obligations and [word indistinct] and to establish in them the socialist way of life.

Individualism is the most detrimental old idea which harms the interests of society and groups. If infected with individualism in one's childhood, one can neither grow to be a good person nor devote oneself to society and groups. LSWYK organizations should continuously carry on indoctrination work to have youths do away with individualism, so that they may value the interests of society and groups and may become persons of noble virtue who devote themselves to these interests.

In the future, as in the past, we should struggle against old conventions within and prevent even a trace of the bourgeois mode of life creeping in from outside, so that we may root out all sorts of old ethical norms and conventions which long preyed on people's spiritual life and, instead, can have the socialist way of living brimming among the youth.

To strengthen indoctrination on communist ethics among the youth, LSWYK organizations should devise correct measures to match youths' ethical norms. Always paying keen attention to the ethical norms of youths, LSWYK organizations should, in cooperation with schools, homes and educational institutes concerned, thoroughly conquer impure phenomena should they appear even in the slightest among the youth.

We should promote sports activities among youth. This is an honorable revolutionary task to develop them physically and prepare them well for labor and national defense. In response to the party policy of popularizing sports, LSWYK organizations should actively carry out among the youth mass sports activities -- such as morning exercises, group racing, marching and mass gymnastics -- and various technical, educational and defense sports activities which suit our country's nature and climate.

To accelerate imbuing the ranks of the youth with the chuche idea, we should carry out indoctrination according to the characteristics of the youths concerned. Above all, we should strengthen indoctrination among the working youth. Considering a shift in generation among the ranks of the working class in our country -- meaning that the core of the working class is from the post-liberation generation -- indoctrination among the working youth is a matter of particular importance.

Today in our country where the universal 11-year compulsory educational system is in effect, all the young ones of the new generation spend half of their youthful years in school, after which they either join the people's army or advance to various sectors of society, including factories and rural areas. Accordingly, the revolutionization, working-classification and communization of students is an important matter in successfully imbuing the ranks of the youth with the chuche idea.

LSWYK organizations should correctly carry out work with university and college students. A key to this work is to thoroughly revolutionize these students on campuses to help them correctly prepare themselves as the cadres of the people and the vanguard of society. By thoroughly establishing an indoctrination system for university and college students, we should firmly arm them with the party's sole ideological system. By helping them participate in social and political activities, we should harden them through revolutionary practice.

LSWYK organizations should correctly guide the work of the Juvenile Corps. Correctly guiding this corps is the responsible work of the LSWYK, entrusted by the party. The key to the Juvenile Corps is to thoroughly implement the militant slogan "Let us firmly prepare members of the Juvenile Corps as the reserve force of the chuche revolutionary cause" and five-point tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his congratulatory message to this corps on the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Juvenile Corps. We should reliably prepare all members of the Korean Juvenile Corps as the reserve force of the chuche revolutionary cause by improving the indoctrination work for Juvenile Corps members and their organizational life by concentrating our major efforts on the work of the Juvenile Corps, upholding the great leader's programmatic instruction. [applause]

To vigorously accelerate the work of imbuing the youth ranks with the chuche idea, we should correctly establish an indoctrination system for the LSWYK and improve the method of indoctrination.

LSWK organizations should provide mass support for a new, magnificent and modern youth hall to be built in Pyongyang -- a revolutionary capital -- thanks to the great considerations by the great leader and our party and should vigorously enact movements to build students and children's palaces and halls in provinces, cities and counties.

LSWK organizations should vigorously enact the movement to follow and learn from the example set by the unheralded heroes for young people, thus producing more heroes and renovators who devotedly struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people. At the same time, we should continuously develop indoctrination work for young people by actively carrying out the movements of glorious red school, primary organizations and young pioneers; glorious red model primary organizations and loyal model primary organizations -- the embodiment of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions taking into consideration the traits of young people. Thus, we should brilliantly perform the glorious task of imbuing the youth ranks with the chuche idea by reliably developing LSWK and Juvenile Corps members into the military reserve force of the party and into the inheritors of the chuche cause who are endlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious party. [applause]

Comrades, the important task assigned LSWK organizations to brilliantly accomplish the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea generation after generation is to actively organize and mobilize young people in the struggle to implement party lines and policies. Our party's lines and policies illuminate the future path of the chuche revolutionary cause. Resolutely safeguarding and implementing these lines and policies is the revolutionary duty of LSWK members and young people. [applause]

The most important revolutionary task assigned our party is socialist economic construction. Defining the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific as a consistent strategic line for the economic construction of socialism and communism at the historic sixth party congress, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a magnificent 10-point prospective plan for annually producing in the 1980's 100 billion kWh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1.5 billion meters of textiles, 5 million tons of marine products and 15 million tons of grains and for reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland in 10 years. The line for making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific and the 10-point prospective plan for socialist economic construction to lay a firm material and technical foundation for successfully implementing the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea are a shining example to strengthen the might of the fatherland and bring a brighter future to our posterity. [applause]

LSWK organizations should have young people respond to the party's call for a struggle to implement a great new program, helping them proudly evince their honor as the main force of socialist economic construction. [applause]

LSWK organizations should help young people protect and enact party policies in the struggle for socialist economic construction. Young people should assume their role as members of the vanguard and assault units in taking the van of protecting and implementing party policies in the struggle to accelerate socialist economic construction.

To achieve the goal for the production of coal and nonferrous metals envisaged in the 10-point prospective plan, our country will develop large new collieries and mines in promising areas and in areas where there are large deposits of nonferrous metals and nonmetallic ores.

LSWK organizations should help many young people advance to the areas where new collieries and mines are tapped to develop collieries and mines. At the same time, they should encourage young people to play a major role in developing and expanding large collieries and mines in the Anju, Sunchon, Tokchon and northern districts, including the Musan, Tokchon and Toksong mines.

Young people should participate in the construction and electrification of railways. Our party's plan for the construction of the Chondang-Yori railway in the northern sector is a large project linking east and west sectors. This project is important in meeting the demand of the people's economy for transportation and improving the people's living standard.

The struggle to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tideland envisaged in the 10-point prospective plan is a great nature remodeling project to increase agricultural production through land reclamation, providing greater happiness and prosperity to our posterity. [applause]

LSWK organizations should actively call young people to participate in the struggle to expand energy bases by building more large and small hydraulic power stations, by constructing dikes on rivers throughout the country and lockgates on large rivers, such as the Taedong and Chongchon Rivers, and by building large and small thermal powerplants. In particular, they should help young people perform heroic exploits in the struggle to build the Nampo lockgate and Taechon powerplant into a great monument in the era of the Workers Party. [applause]

LSWK organizations should increase the role of young people in all sectors of the people's economy. They should help young people take charge of major jobs, such as tunneling, coal collection and ore dressing in the extractive industry sector, and take the lead in rapidly increasing the production of coal and ore by vigorously enacting a youth pit movement. They should also help them provide an abundant source of coal and ore through geological surveys with pride in being members an industrial survey patrol.

We should strengthen the activities of young people in the fisheries sector. Today when the role of young people has greatly increased in the fisheries sector, success in achieving the goal for producing 5 million tons of marine products depends on the role of young people. While helping young people advance to the fisheries sector, LSWK organizations should encourage them to catch more fish by increasing deep and shallow sea fishing operations and by boldly adopting scientific fishing methods. They should also help young people in the fish processing sector implement the party's policy for renovating fish processing work.

The agricultural front is one of the major offensive frontlines of socialist economic construction. LSWK organizations should help the new generation, which has received training on the chuche idea, advance to rural areas in greater numbers, take the lead in implementing the great chuche farming method, complete the overall mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy, overcome the influence of the cold front and adopt scientific and technical farming methods. At the same time, young people should reclaim 100,000 chongbo of land in a few years. By continuously rearranging paddyfields, they should make more 100-chongbo and 50-chongbo youth paddyfields.

Rapidly developing transportation is an important task to resolve strained transportation problems and achieve the prospective plan for socialist economic construction. LSWK organizations should encourage young transportation workers to carry out the movement to haul more cargo, chanting the party's slogan "Production is transportation, and transportation is production" and set example in strengthening discipline in the railway sector and serving the people.

Increasing the role of young people in carrying out the technical revolution is one of the most important tasks assigned LSWYK organizations. The work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific is the task of the technical revolution at a higher stage. When we carry out the technical revolution in all sectors of the people's economy, we can achieve the goal of the 10-point prospective plan.

LSWYK organizations should help young people take the lead in the struggle to adopt new techniques and work methods and achieve a new standard and record by vigorously enacting a mass technical renovation movement.

To increase the role of young people as members of vanguard and assault units in socialist economic construction, we should develop important mass movements. We should expand and develop youth assault movements.

LSWYK organizations should make a breakthrough in implementing party policies by sending more youth assault units to important sites where everlasting monumental objects are under construction and to the battlefields of socialist construction.

The important characteristic of the youth shock brigade movement lies in guaranteeing the speed and quality of construction to the maximum extent and in indoctrinating youths in a revolutionary way in the struggle against difficulties on the basis of the creative labor of youths and collectivism.

We should develop the youth shock brigade movement as a renovation movement which takes the lead in remaking nature and society by equally adhering to labor and indoctrination, strength and technology and speed and quality. Therefore, we should make efforts in that direction so that communist labor and technical innovations and examples of speed battle can be created and more heroes of creation and construction fostered wherever the banner of the youth shock brigade flies.

The youth subworkteam movement in rural areas is a communist renovation movement by youths aimed at taking the lead in implementing the great leader's plan for the construction of socialist rural areas and the chuche farming method. We should further expand and develop this movement by firmly organizing all youth subworkteams as loyal groups of the new generations which, as masters of scientific agriculture, achieve endless innovations in agricultural production and safeguard the agricultural bases of our party from generation to generation.

The LSWYK organizations should also develop the renovative mass movements of youths such as the youth subworkteams, youth work team, youth workshop, and LSWYK movement in other sectors of the national economy in line with their actual conditions by making good use of the experiences of the youth subworkteam movement in the rural areas.

The movement for doing good deeds is the students' and youths' loyal movement aimed at assisting socialist construction.

The struggle for making the national economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific and for attaining the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction is a rewarding one that glorifies the dignity of chuche Korea and vigorously demonstrates the heroic spirit of our people and youths.

The LSWYK organizations and youths, whenever requested by the party and leader, would achieve heroic exploits by overcoming every difficulty in a courageous way. With this very loyalty and fighting spirit they should display their glory as vanguard units and shock brigades of socialist construction by making another advance in carrying out assigned tasks in an excellent manner. [applause]

The LSWYK members and youths are faced today with the honorable task of vehemently accelerating socialist economic construction and firmly safeguarding the socialist fatherland. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Safeguarding the socialist fatherland is a sacred duty of the youths. All youths should firmly defend the socialist fatherland militarily and politically.

Youths are taking direct charge of safeguarding the fatherland and are an honorable main-force unit. The prevailing situation today urgently demands that our youths more firmly prepare themselves for safeguarding the fatherland. All youths should continue to thoroughly fulfill the self-support and self-defense military policy and more firmly defend the socialist fatherland militarily and politically in order to cope with the schemes to provoke a new war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and the ever-mounting danger of war.

To fulfill their sacred duty of safeguarding the fatherland, youths should, above all, firmly prepare themselves politically and ideologically. We should firmly arm all youths with the revolutionary ideology of the great leader and more firmly unite them around the leader and the party.

We also should make the youths alert and have them always remain vigilant so they can easily be mobilized, instead of letting them become complacent. They should oppose slacking off so they can arm themselves with ideological resolve to annihilate the aggressors, whenever challenged by the enemy, by bravely fighting back, displaying the honor of chuche Korea.

The principal mission of the People's Army -- the revolutionary armed forces of our party -- is to safeguard the great leader and our party center and guarantee the party's revolutionary cause by armed force. The LSWYK organizations in the People's Army and the people's security forces should have the youths and soldiers safeguard the party and leader by strengthening education on ideology among them and rear them as unshaken revolutionary warriors who unconditionally carry out the party's orders and directives. At the same time we should let the youths and soldiers obey the military regulations in accordance with the 10 rules for revolutionary military service and highly display the traditional good morals and manners of the unity of upper and lower echelons and between the army and the people.

To make all the youths and soldiers implement the 5-point policy for modernizing and regularizing the People's Army, we also should instill in them a strong revolutionary spirit astute and clear tactics, steellike physical strength and good marksmanship by enhancing combat and political training and make them improve their combat capabilities and readiness through military discipline.

Upholding the policy to fortify the army and the country, all youth men and women, including the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and the Red Youth Guard, should acquire military knowledge and gain experience and struggle to correctly make material preparations. The enemies of the revolution are wickedly maneuvering to impair our socialist system and destroy the results of socialist construction.

Increasing revolutionary vigilance at any time and any place, young people should prevent subversive elements from maneuvering and firmly protect our precious socialist gains from the enemy's maneuvers. [applause]

Comrades, to successfully perform the glorious task assigned the LSWYK, we should consolidate its organizations and enhance its role. Strengthening youth organizations and making them active is our party's consistent policy and the lawful requirements for the development of youth movements. The course of the development of youth movements in our country is the process of systematically expanding and strengthening youth organizations and continuously increasing their role. Today when a new, important mission is assigned youth movements, consolidating LSWYK organizations and enhancing their role poses an urgent question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The important task assigned the LSWYK is to correctly manage this large organization. In other words, the most important question in the work of the LSWYK is how we can develop this large organization into one which correctly implements party lines and policies and which actively contributes to our revolutionary struggle and construction work and into a lively, militant organization in which all league members work for the revolution.

To develop the LSWYK organization into a more lively and active revolutionary organization, we should consolidate it into the party's militant force. Consolidating LSWYK organizations into the party's militant force means that we will strengthen and develop the LSWYK into a militant youth organization endlessly loyal to the party's leadership which resolutely safeguards and defends the party and the leader.

The most important thing in consolidating LSWYK organizations into the party's militant force is to establish the party's sole ideological system within the league. Thoroughly establishing the party's sole ideological system is the basic principle of building the LSWYK.

Only when we establish the party's sole ideological system can we help the LSWYK perform its historic role as our party's militant reserve force and active assistant struggling to enact the great leader's revolutionary cause to the end generation after generation with the immortal chuche idea as a guideline.

By firmly arming all league members with the great leader's revolutionary idea -- the party's sole ideology, we should fill the league with the chuche idea and firmly unite all LSWYK members around the leader and the party, thus more firmly consolidating the ideological, volitional and revolutionary unity of the league ranks. [applause]

All LSWYK organizations and members should establish within the league a revolutionary discipline to help league members act as one under the leadership of the party and the leader and unconditionally receive and thoroughly implement the leader's instructions and party policies.

The LSWYK is a revolutionary organization which follows the leadership of the KWP and a militant force which defends the party and implements its policies. [applause]

Only when the LSWYK loyally follows the party's leadership can it thoroughly establish the party's sole ideological system within the league and victoriously advance youth movements. By thoroughly establishing a revolutionary work system within the LSWYK to loyally follow the party's leadership, we should put the league under the influence of a revolutionary climate in which league members safeguard and defend the party center politically and ideologically at the cost of their lives and organize and carry out all works in accordance with party policies. [applause]

To consolidate the LSWYK ranks, we should improve the quality of the LSWYK cadre ranks. They are leading members who organize and guide league work. They are directly in charge of indoctrinating young people. Success in the work of the LSWYK depends on the LSWYK cadre ranks -- the masters of the work of the LSWYK.

Consolidating the LSWYK cadre ranks always poses an important question. This issue becomes more important in the new circumstances when we are assigned an arduous task to inherit and complete the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea. We should more firmly consolidate the LSWYK cadre ranks with young workers who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, who are ambitious and passionate and who have a high intellectual level.

When LSWYK functionaries are continuously replaced, it is important for us to systematically train reserve cadres to consolidate the LSWYK cadre ranks. We should correctly select fine young people at plants, in rural areas and in the People's Army to use them as the reserve cadres of the LSWYK. We should also train these reserve cadres by improving the indoctrination work for the cadre training agencies of the LSWYK, such as the Kumsong political college.

Strengthening the indoctrination work for LSWYK functionaries is an important requirement for improving the quality of the LSWYK cadre ranks. LSWYK functionaries have little experience in their work. They lack training in the revolution. When all young people in our country possess general knowledge above the middle level, LSWYK functionaries with a low level cannot successfully accomplish their work with young people. Nor can they perform their weighty task. We should work to raise the political and practical level of functionaries by improving study and enhancing organizational life among them and by adopting various methods, such as lecture meetings and training in practical work methods.

Strengthening an organizational life in the LSWYK is an important method of developing LSWYK members into chuche-type communist revolutionaries. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By hardening themselves politically and ideologically by faithfully leading an organizational life in the LSWYK, young people should develop their revolutionary outlook while holding membership in the LSWYK and become the members of the working class.

An organizational life in the LSWYK is the political life of LSWYK members. When we develop a life in the LSWYK, we can train LSWYK members as the reserve force of the party and strengthen and develop LSWYK organizations into a revolutionary and militant organization.

To develop a life in the LSWYK, we should help LSWYK members have a correct view of the organization. Those LSWYK members who do not have a correct view cannot faithfully participate in organizational life, correctly implement the decisions of their organization and assume their role as members of the LSWYK.

The LSWYK is a reservoir which continuously replenishes party ranks. Training many reserve members of the party is the glorious duty of LSWYK organizations. LSWYK organizations should contribute to expanding and strengthening party ranks by training many fine reserve members of the party who are well prepared politically and ideologically by letting them lead their daily life in the LSWYK and undergo a practical revolution and by assisting them in applying party membership in a responsible manner. They should satisfactorily perform their duty as the reserve force of the party.

[applause]

To strengthen the militant capability of the LSWYK, we should increase the role of LSWYK committees at each level. LSWYK committees should accomplish their work in a revolutionary manner by subtly grasping party lines and policies and by adopting correct methods. They should create a revolutionary climate in which they always correctly grasp the internal work of the league.

We should pay special attention to strengthening a primary organization. The primary organization is the basic organization of the LSWYK and the stronghold of the political life of LSWYK members. By strengthening the primary organization, we can correctly guide the organizational life of LSWYK members, vigorously call them to implement party policies and enact LSWYK work.

Next, we should improve the work method and style of LSWYK functionaries. The anti-Japanese guerrilla-type youth work method personally developed by the great leader during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and our party's youth work method -- the inheritance and development of this work method -- are revolutionary work methods to make the work of the LSWYK active and vigorously promote the revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness of the masses of young people. [applause]

We should enhance the role of the LSWYK to satisfy the young people by familiarizing ourselves with this traditional youth work method and adopting this work method.

We should strengthen the militant capability of the league and develop our youth movement onto a higher stage by consolidating LSWYK organizations into a militant force of the party to meet the requirements for the development of the reality and by increasing the role of these organizations. [applause]

KIM IL-SONG GREETS YUGOSLAVIA'S KRAIGHER

SK010845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message on October 30 to Comrade Sergej Krajger, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in reply to the latter's message sent on the lapse of one year since he advanced the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The reply message reads: I deeply thank you for having sent full support and warm congratulations to our people's struggle for national reunification on behalf of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on your own on the first anniversary of the policy we have proposed to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. We highly value your support to the struggle of our people for national reunification and are greatly encouraged by it.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen, I take this opportunity to wish you greater success in your noble work for the country's prosperity.

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK MEETS ICAO PRESIDENT

SK030419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA) -- Premier Yi Chong-ok on November 2 met and had a friendly talk with Assad Kotaite, president of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO], and his party. Present on the occasion were personages concerned Kim Chung-il and Kim Yo-ung.

PRC PUBLICATION DELEGATION VISITS PYONGYANG

SK280503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- A Chinese publication delegation headed by Wang Min, vice-director of the State Publication Administration Bureau of China, arrived in Pyongyang on October 27 by train.

The delegation was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by O Hak-yol and other personages concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian.

PRC WRITERS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DPRK

SK280440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- A delegation of Chinese comic writers headed by Ding Yi, councillor of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Comic Society and advisor of the Cultural Section of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived in Pyongyang on October 27 by train.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' DELEGATION VISITS

Delegation's Arrival

SK270038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the parliamentarians of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi headed by K.P. Singh Deo, secretary general of the parliamentary group of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 by plane.

The delegation was met at the airport by Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kim Yong-nam and other personages concerned and Raj Krishna Manucha, Indian ambassador to our country, and officials of his embassy. Juvenile Corps members presented bunches of flowers to the guests.

Fete for MP's

SK270518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA) -- The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly arranged a party on the evening of October 26 in honour of the delegation of Parliamentarians of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi on a visit to our country.

Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by K.P. Singh Deo, secretary general of the parliamentary group of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi and Indian Ambassador to our country Raj Krishna Manucha.

Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kim Yong-nam and other personages concerned were present.

Vice-Chairman Hong Ki-mun spoke at the party. Head of the delegation K.P. Singh Deo spoke next.

The participants drank a toast to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and India, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, and to the good health and long life of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India.

Meeting With Hwang Chang-yop

SK280459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on October 27 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of parliamentarians of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi headed by K.P. Singh Deo, secretary general of the parliamentary group of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Call on Kim Il-song

SK302240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 31 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 30 received the delegation of parliamentarians of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by K.P. Singh Deo, secretary general of the parliamentary group of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi.

Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Delegation's Departure

SK010908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0057 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA) -- The delegation of parliamentarians of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi headed by K.P. Singh Deo, secretary general of the parliamentary group of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, left here for home on October 31 by train.

The delegation was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kim Yong-nam and other personages concerned and Indian Ambassador to our country Raj Krishna Manucha and his embassy officials.

While staying in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected educational and cultural institutions and other palces in Pyongyang.

BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DPRK

SK270056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of the Bulgarian Peoples' Republic headed by Angel Ganev, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria, arrived here on October 26 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by personage concerned Pang Tae-yol and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

DPRK, BULGARIAN NEWS AGENCIES SIGN ACCORD

SK030433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA) -- An agreement on the exchange of information and mutual coopeation between the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY was signed in Pyongyang on November 2. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Hong Hyon-chong and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY headed by Krassimir Droumov, its deputy director general, and Khristo Kelchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea. The agreement was signed by Hong Hyon-chong and Krassimir Droumov.

POLISH DELEGATION VISITS, SIGNS PROTOCOL

Delegation's Arrival

SK292346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- A Polish Government delegation headed by Stanislaw Dlugosz arrived in Pyongyang on October 29 by plane to attend the sixth meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic. The delegation was met at the airport by Pak Nung-hyok, Kye Hyong-myong and other personages concerned and Polish Ambassador to our country Jerzy Pekala.

Economic, Scientific Protocol

SK030423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA) -- The sixth meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technoloigcal Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was held in Pyongyang from October 29 to November 2.

A protocol of the meeting was signed at the end of it on November 2.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Pak Nung-hyok, Kye Hyong-myong and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the government delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Stanislaw Dlugosz and Polish Ambassador to Korea Jerzy Pekala.

The protocol was signed by Pak Nung-hyok and Stanislaw Dlugosz.

On the same day a protocol of the sixth meeting of the Scientific and Technological Cooperative Sub-Committee of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was signed.

YUGOSLAV YOUTH UNION DELEGATION VISITS

Delegation's Arrival

SK270101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia headed by Miodrag Vukovic, president of the Conference of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 by plane.

The delegation was met at the airport by Yi Yong-su, Kim Tong-kuk and other personnel concerned and Yugoslav Ambassador to our country Ljupco Tavciovski.

Meeting With Kang Song-san

SK292256 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kang Song-San on October 29 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia headed by Miodrag Vukovic, president of the Conference of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. Present there was personage concerned Yi Yong-su.

Delegation's Departure

SK310359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 38 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 31 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia headed by Miodrag Vukovic, president of the Conference of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, left here for home on October 30 by air. During its stay in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang.

JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

SK270458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, returned home on October 26 by air after attending the 9th Congress of the International Organisation of Journalists and the World Conference of Journalists for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, which were held in the Soviet Union. It was met at the airport by Chong Ha-chon, Hong Hyon-chong, Han Kwang-hak and other personages concerned and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

UNC PROTESTS TO NORTH OVER 31 OCT DMZ FIRING

SK031018 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, Nov 3 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command (UNC) in Korea sent a cable to the communistside Tuesday, protesting the firing by North Korean troops at a South Korean Army outpost across the Demilitarized Zone on Oct 31. In the protest, delivered through the Joint Duty Office of the Korean Military Armistice Commission at the truce village of Panmunjom, the UNC said its side was forced to return the fire in self defense.

Holding the communists entirely responsible for the latest DMZ incident, it also proposed that both sides conduct a joint investigation to get to the bottom of the matter. It demanded that the communist side take appropriate and unequivocal measures to prevent a repetition of such incidents.

On Monday, the South Korean Defense Ministry announced that North Korean troops opened machinegun fire on Saturday at a South Korean guard post, directing an estimated total of 520 rounds for about 17 minutes. The shooting at the southern post on the western front line, 15 kilometers northeast of Yonchon, prompted the South Koreans to return fire, the ministry said.

NORTH MOVES TO CREATE KIM CHONG-IL CULT

SK310318 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 30 (YONHAP) -- The North Korean regime has launched a campaign to create a cult of Kim Chong-il, son and heir apparent of Kim Il-song, among all North Korean youths, by training them as Kim Jr's Red Guards, North Korea watchers here said Friday. They said the decision to launch the move was made during a rally of "social-labor youth" held in Pyongyang last week and that the campaign is aimed at the formal transfer of power from the father to the son in April, 1982, when Kim Il-song will be 70 years old. The sources suggested the North Koreans might have got the idea from the Mao cult by the Chinese Red Guards and said the campaign was being engineered by hardliners in the North Korean regime including O Chin-u, North Korean People's Armed Forces minister.

OFFICIAL CITED ON LOAN REQUEST FROM JAPAN

OW310149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0135 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct 31 KYODO -- A top South Korean Government official has said his country will not give up its request of dollar 6 billion in loans from Japan despite public rejection by the Tokyo government, according to a reliable source here.

The source quoted the official at a meeting with South Korean reporters as saying, "It's now Japan's turn to respond" to South Korea's defense efforts. The official, who declined to be named, also said, "We have to save (the) face of Prime Minister Suzuki as well as to attain our goal." The source said the official did not elaborate. "(The requested loan) is linked to our security but the money will actually be used for economic construction," the official was quoted as saying.

KOREA TIMES INTERVIEWS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

SK010447 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Nov 81 p 10

[Interview with ROK National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-Hyok on the occasion of 31st anniversary of KOREA TIMES -- date and place not given]

[By Chong Un-pong]

[Text] The National Assembly is holding the first 90 day regular session since its inauguration in the spring. The current session will no doubt have great bearing on the future course of parliamentary operation so that people's concern is drawn to it.

Since the regular session proceeds according to the new National Assembly law, lawmakers in minority parties seemed to be baffled and demand revision of the law to the old one. But others simply dismiss this as being unrealistic in view of the ideas of the new republic.

As was always the case in the past, there are lot of voices in the National Assembly, the centerpiece of politics. Speaker Rep Chung Nae-hyok, who fought during the Korean war and served as defense minister and chairman of the Defense Committee of the National Assembly, expresses himself with regard to politics and security matters for the KOREA TIMES on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of its founding.

Though not excellent, the performance so far of the regular session deserved high marks, he said. "This was a good start and a good trend for the future of the National Assembly. Lawmakers dealt with substantial issues having direct effects upon the lives of the people. Still they exercised prudence in not carrying themselves too extremely on 'idealistic' course only." The following are excerpts from questions and answers during the interview.

Question: The minority parties are demanding revision of the National Assembly law to restore, among other things, the right to preliminary review of the government budget by the standing committees. What do you think of this demand?

Answer: There is a call for the rewriting not only of the National Assembly law but also of a series of "reformative" laws enacted by the interim legislative assembly. But it is not only illogical, but also against common sense to demand changes just because they were enacted by the interim legislative body. This is because the interim body was empowered with the legislative function by the new constitution, which had won sweeping approval from the people. Amendments to any law should be preceded by thorough review and study.

Now is not the proper time to think of revision. We should rather follow all the parliamentary proceedings according to the law first. On the basis of the results, we can think of the revision if it is deemed necessary. It is premature and hasty to attempt it now. Haste makes only waste.

Question: As a result of the recent rush mat scandal involving some lawmakers, the behavioral ethics of legislators have often been made a subject of public concern. What are your views on this matter?

Answer: There is no doubt that the scandal had the effect of leveling up behavioral standards. The standards people expect lawmakers to adhere to are unprecedently high. No allowance is now made for the lawmakers. I think lawmakers in the present 11th National Assembly are given the historical mission of making the parliament all the more clean in consonance with the "clean government" campaign.

But one important thing in this context is that the genuine duty of listening and attending to the complaints and petitions of the people should not decrease because of the assumed high standards. These activities are solid and integral parts of the lawmakers' function, which should under no circumstances be neglected or omitted. What's the use of electing lawmakers if they do not do the work?

Question: Would you explain your political beliefs in connection with democracy?

Answer: Politics may be a kind of institution which helps the people live better with high hope for the future after making a correct estimate of the past. It is the lawmakers that seek solutions through discussion and debate of various problems in our society. In this process, we should avoid indulging in idealism without a base in reality since this may only cause people to nurture rosy and unrealistic illusions.

Democracy is not the same everywhere in its application. It can differ from nation to nation. It can be tailored to the given political reality and culture of a nation.

Under whatever conditions, however, the universal and basic principles of democracy should be strictly adhered to. Democracy should not be abused to the destruction of national unity, thus undermining national strength.

Question: How do you assess the role of opposition parties in performing house functions?

Answer: They should assert themselves concerning government policies. If they feel the government is doing wrong, they should not hesitate to criticize it. Sound and constructive criticism is the essence of parliamentary democracy. I am glad to see that the minority parties are working in that direction as shown in the recent interpellation session.

Question: You visited the United States recently. Did you find any changes in the attitude of U.S. leaders toward Korea?

Answer: Frankly speaking, Korean lawmakers felt uneasy when visiting the United States in the past. We were not welcome amidst vociferous criticism of the human rights issue and the so-called Pak Tong-sun scandal. It is different now. There is so big a change as to make one believe there had not been any such strains between the two nations. My trip to the United States was full of pleasant impressions of refreshed amity so that we could not find even a moment to speak of unpleasant things.

Question: Not a small number of lawmakers went overseas for purposes [of] parliamentary diplomacy this summer. How do you size up the results?

Answer: The strong point of parliamentary diplomacy is its informality. Lawmakers can take up any issues in a free atmosphere, not restrained, by various concerns including protocol.

Of course, it is very hard to pinpoint graphic results. I have heard reports that most delegates from Third World nations at the recent IPU [International Parliamentarian's Union] meeting in Havana, Cuba, responded to President Chon Tu-hwan's proposals for inter-Korea dialogue on Jan 12 and June 5. This may be attributed in large part to good diplomatic efforts on the part of the government. But parliamentary diplomacy may well claim a due share. I believe in the auxiliary role.

Question: The international situation is growing ever more volatile, making it difficult predict the future. In this connection, what is your view of security matters?

Answer: As I have been a soldier myself in the past, I usually give a lot of time to security matters involving Korea and northeast Asia. As a spinoff effect of the past detente policy and the United States going into a "grand coalition" with China, people tend to foster the illusion that there will be no war. But the government, well cognizant of the seriousness of this unrealistic illusion, has undertaken modernization of the armed forces in a selfreliant defense buildup program consistently since the turn of the past decade.

The decision was right; otherwise today's security situation might have been different. We should not and cannot forget the presence of the always-belligerent force of the communists just across the Military Demarcation Line, about one hour's drive from the capital of the nation, Seoul. This is a stark reality and we cannot escape it.

Question: There is much talk that Japan should assume a due defense role for the peace of the northeast Asian region. What is your opinion on this issue?

Answer: The Japanese people seem to be complacent about security matters. This is understandable since they have long lived in affluence under the free U.S. defense umbrella. But I, as a friendly neighbor, often ask myself it it is good for Japan to continue to live in such illusionary complacency.

The Japanese people seem to appreciate, if not solidly, the defense efforts of Korea and the United States to preserve peace in the northeast Asian region involving Japan. But they lack an understanding of the essence of defense efforts.

Combined with leftists, Japanese dailies tend to give sidelong glances at the unity of the free world as an overture of militarism. They called the fall of South Vietnam the liberation of Vietnam.

The Soviet Union has deployed its forces on the four northern islands and is conducting reconnaissance flights violating the airspace of Japan.

Suppose a serious conflict broke out in some other part of the world, for instance in the Middle East, and the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and the 7th Fleet are sent to the area, anyone with the slightest common sense can easily see that the Soviet Union would mount a military operation.

Question: Seoul has been chosen as the venue for the Olympics in 1988 over Nagoya. What do you think this will bring about for Korea as side effects in fields other than sports?

Answer: I was surprised to learn that we had been given the ticket. I would like to view it as a good omen for the republic. Of course there is worry about unwanted side effects it might have upon the nation. But I believe that the Olympics will expedite the nation's economic growth on its march to the status of an advanced nation as it did for Japan in 1964. It will also help people modernize their ways of thinking and behavior.

1981 EXPORTS UP; PROSPECTS FOR 1982 'CLOUDED'

SK030105 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, Nov 3 (YONHAP) -- Korea's commodity exports this year exceeded last year's level of 17.5 billion U.S. dollars as of the end of October. A report issued Tuesday by the Commerce-Industry Ministry said that the ten-month total came up to 17.6 billion dollars, up 23.3 percent over the same period last year and 85.8 percent of this year's 20.5 billion-dollar target.

Arrivals of export letters of credit, however, have been decreasing since September with the ten-month total reaching 14.7 billion dollars, only 15.1 percent over the same period last year, thus clouding next year's export prospects.

Commodity shipments overseas for October amounted to 2.1 billion dollars, up 18.7 percent over those of the same month last year. The amount was the largest monthly export volume ever reached in Korea.

The ministry report attributed the drops in the arrivals of export letters of credit to the slower-than-expected world economic recovery. Coupled with the declining arrivals of letters of credit, inactive domestic demand is expected to shrink industrial production considerably in the months to come, the report said.

ALTANGEREL HEADS MPR DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

OW300503 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 28 Oct 81

[From the 28 October press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Today's UNEN reports that an MPR People's Great Hural delegation headed by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, has left for Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

FURTHER ON USSR COSMONAUT DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meeting With Military Leaders

OW300733 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1942 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Oct (MONTSAME) -- V.V. Kovalenok and V.P. Savinykh, the Soviet cosmonauts who participated in the joint Soviet-Mongolian space flight, were warmly and heartily received today at the officers' club in the Mongolian capital. Gathered in the festively decorated hall were representatives of all branches of service of the MPA, officers, generals and veterans of the country's armed forces. They met the appearance in the Presidium of Soviet and Mongolian Cosmonauts V. Kovalenok, V. Savinykh, J. Gurragcha and M. Gandzorig with loud applause.

Addressing the meeting, the Soviet cosmonauts described the joint work with the Mongolian cosmonauts in near-earth orbit. They stressed that the joint Soviet-Mongolian space flight inscribed a vivid page in the history of the unfading Soviet-Mongolian friendship.

The gathering was addressed by Maj Gen C. Purebdorj, MPR first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff of the MPR Armed Forces. Today the fighting men of the MPR Armed Forces are laboring with great enthusiasm to fulfill the historic decisions of the 18th party congress, are persistently raising their combat and political training and are strengthening their combat capability, vigilance, military discipline and organization. It can be said confidently that the example of the heroes of space and their glorious tasks give our troops new strength in the job of further building up the efficiency of military labor, C. Purebdorj noted. In conclusion he warmly thanked the Soviet cosmonauts for their assistance in realizing the ancient dream of the Mongolian people and wished them great new successes in their responsible work in the name of the prosperity of the Soviet people, the builders of communism, and in the name of consolidating peace and friendship of peoples.

The meeting was attended by S. Lubsangombo, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; Col Gen J. Abhia, MPR minister of defense; Col Gen B. Tsog, MPR first deputy minister of defense; Lt Gen D. Yondonuychir, chief of the MPA Political Administration; as well as Col A.F. Loginov, military and air force attache at the USSR Embassy in the MPR. The meeting was followed by a concert of the MPA song and dance ensemble.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

OW281103 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Soviet Cosmonauts V.V. Kovalenok and V.P. Savinykh, who are visiting here, have laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin and D. Sukhe Bator Monuments and at the Monument of Soviet Soldiers on Dzaysan Hill. The wreath laying was attended by G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; S. Lubsangombo, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; C. Tumendemberel, chief of an MPR Central Committee department; [words indistinct] Badzarsuren and J. Dashdzebeg [words indistinct] MPR Pilot Cosmonaut J. Gurragcha; and Maj Gen C. Purebdorj, chief of the General Staff of the Mongolian Armed Forces and MPR first deputy minister of defense, as well as Col A.F. Loginov, military and air force attache at the Soviet Embassy, and other officials.

PURSAT MEETING DENIES FOOD-POISONING CLAIM

BK030523 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Nov (SPK) -- A meeting was held on Sunday [1 November] in Trapeang Chong, the seat of Bakan District, Pursat Province, more than 150 km northwest of Phnom Penh, to reject the slander that many people died from eating food poisoned by the Vietnamese.

This is an invention totally fabricated by Pol Pot's men. district Chairman Mom Nguon affirmed

According to an AFP dispatch from Bangkok on 24 October, the Pol Pot clique's radio installed in southern China broadcast a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea that alleged that 110 persons died instantaneously on 15 October at the Trapeang Chong and Pursat markets after having eaten food bought from the Vietnamese.

The more than 600 people participating in the Trapeang Chong meeting heartily approved various speakers' denunciations of this vulgar slander. This perfidy, said Mom Nguon, chairman of the district people's revolutionary committee, is aimed at sowing dissension between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese, whose profound sentiments toward our people are unanimously recognized. The Vietnamese and, in particular, the Vietnamese combatants, Mom Nguon went on, have not only saved the Kampuchean people in general, and the inhabitants in Bakan in particular, from genocide, but have taken care of the sick people in the wake of the hellish life under the Pol Pot regime and are presently continuing to ensure our security.

On the same day, 1 November, 61 Buddhist monks in the district took part in a meeting at which they agreed to call on the population to remain vigilant against enemy slanders, especially against psychological maneuvers aimed at undermining the solidarity and friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

KAMPUCHEA DEPUTY EDITOR DISCUSSES SRV VISIT

BK021513 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Statement by (Pen Panha), deputy editor of KAMPUCHEA, to an unidentified correspondent of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People following his visit to the SRV at the invitation of NHAN DAN; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of NHAN DAN, which is the central organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party, a delegation of KAMPUCHEA composed of seven members paid a 2-week study visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Although it was only for a short time, this study visit achieved a number of positive results for KAMPUCHEA that we would like to present in three important points as follows:

1. This visit provided us with a good opportunity to exchange professional experiences in journalism, which produced a number of insights on how to strengthen the running of KAMPUCHEA. At the same time, it has strengthened and more fully developed the cooperation between the two organs against our common enemies and for the victory of the just revolutionary cause of our two countries.

2. This visit has helped us to understand and learn more about Vietnam, including the affection of the Vietnamese people for the Kampuchean people and the meaning of their victory and their efforts to defend and build the territory of the heroic Vietnamese people. In all places we visited, the fraternal Vietnamese people expressed their sincere friendly feelings for and their close and strong solidarity with our people. The heroic Vietnamese people do not hesitate to fulfill their international proletarian duties with regard to independence, freedom, peace and socialism, which are the noble goals of our two peoples. What we came to appreciate most is the valiant tradition of struggle and the victories of the heroic Vietnamese people in the defense of their country, their preparations to wage the struggle and their resolute determination to fight -- a determination which has defeated all reactionary forces.

Under the clear-sighted and wise leadership of the VCP, the Vietnamese people have heightened their determination to wage the struggle for victory in conjunction with their determination to build the country. The heroic Vietnamese people have learned indelible lessons from their past experiences. They are resolutely determined to wage the struggle in the present and have well-defined plans for the future -- plans which will serve as the bases for successive victories of the fraternal Vietnamese people. In particular, it is necessary to note the great sacrifices this generation has made for the development and well-being of the next generation.

Receiving good education and formation, the Vietnamese people will always maintain their independent and sovereign spirit and their vigilance and high revolutionary principles. They are confident in themselves and in their victories. From the economic and cultural bases in and around Hanoi to the Thang Long Bridge, from the Thac Ba hydroelectric dam to the agricultural cooperative in (Tinh Binh), with its vast green ricefields, from Thang Long Bay, with its beautiful scenery, to the coal mine in Quang Ninh, we noted well the great skill -- in work, administration and techniques -- of the Vietnamese workers and peasants, who are actively contributing to the building of socialist material and technical bases.

Everything that we saw represented only a small part of the many great achievements that the Vietnamese people are scoring throughout the country. All of this demonstrates the strength of the fraternal Vietnamese people and their success in building a prosperous future for Vietnam.

3. In all the places we visited, we conveyed the sincere fraternal feelings of our people toward the Vietnamese people, as well as their desire for friendship and militant solidarity, which are the most important factors for our two peoples. We also described the various revolutionary achievements scored by our people during the last 2 years. The friendly relations and militant solidarity between our two peoples are developing and flourishing with every passing day. We are confident that this will stand as a strong bulwark for our two countries and nations, who are successfully advancing on the path of authentic socialism.

LEADERS ATTEND SPORTS CEREMONY HONORING USSR

BK030343 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1441 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Nov (SPK) -- Soccer and volleyball matches organized by the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture since 14 October in honor of the 64th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution ended on Sunday, 1 November.

Participating in the closing ceremony were Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction; Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and Chey Sophea, vice minister of information, press and culture. Also present was Soviet Ambassador to Kampuchea Oleg Bostorin.

On 1 November Phnom Penh residents of various strata, joined by the personnel of the Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh, engaged in the work of embellishing the streets of the capital in response to the 1 to 7 November week of solidarity with the Soviet Union, under the patronage of the city people's revolutionary committee.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 11-18 OCT PERIOD

BK190513 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments for the reporting period 11-18 October:

Preah Vihear: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 11 October, in a feature on agricultural production in Chey Sen District, Preah Vihear Province, notes that from June to the end of August, 1,304.55 ha of rice were transplanted, 166.70 ha of rice were broadcast of the 1,800 ha of land planned and 300 ha of early rice were planted; the peasants in the district have 1,515 oxen, 3,076 buffalo, 589 pigs, 3,535 chickens and 650 ducks.

Kandal: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1230 GMT on 11 October reports that in S'ang District, Kandal Province, the peasants thus far broadcast 695.98 ha of floating rice, 1,928.38 ha of 6-month rice, 1,296.85 ha of 4-month rice and 367.77 ha of 3-month rice. The report adds that floods in July damaged a number of rice crop areas and destroyed three dikes; however, only a few days later, these dikes were repaired. The peasants are now preparing to grow dry-season rice and catch more fish.

Kompong Thom: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 13 October reports that although drought and floods damaged 12,840 ha of cultivated land, the peasants in Kompong Thom Province fulfilled 50 percent of the rainy season rice production plan. In addition, the people planted 6,000 ha of various subsidiary crops. The provincial authorities provided the peasants with 970 tons of rice seed and 292 waterpumps, while the Agriculture Ministry has provided 2,000 tons of big fish fertilizer. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1230 GMT on 16 October adds that in the first half of 1981, residents of the province caught 1,244 tons of big fish and 648 tons of small fish, and also produced (?58) tons of dried fish and 47 tons of fermented fish.

Battambang: The radio at 0400 GMT on 14 October notes that in Sanke District, Battambang Province, up to 7 September, 29,444 ha of rice were broadcast or transplanted, including 3,343 ha of floating rice, 1,646 ha of well-irrigated rice, 930 ha of ordinary rice, 7,370 ha of late rice, 596 ha of early rice and 206 ha of farm rice, while 1,781 ha were sown. Subsidiary crops planted included 1,521 ha of grain, 316 ha of manioc, 115 ha of sweet potatoes, 1,977 ha of mung beans, 2 ha of soybeans, 501 ha of peanuts, 56 ha of all varieties of beans, and 1,105 ha of vegetables, 94 ha of sugarcane, 75 ha of hemp and 12 ha of tobacco. The people in the district raised 1,864 pigs, 24,031 chickens and 6,726 ducks.

Kampot: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 13 October, the people of Kampot Province transplanted 65,321.5 ha of rice, including 55,564 ha of late rice, 9,714 ha of early rice and 41 ha of highland rice. The radio at 1230 GMT on 14 October adds that the people in Kompong Trach District of Kampot Province planted 3,329 ha of the targeted 3,000 ha of early rice and 13,500 ha of the targeted 13,500 ha of late rice. [as received] All the early rice was harvested, with a yield of more than 2,676 tons. The people in the district also planted 870 ha of subsidiary crops. The radio at 0400 GMT on 18 October further reports that in Banteay Meas District of the same province 2,350 ha of late rice were sown, 21,003.25 ha of late rice transplanted and 1,159.05 ha of grain, 164.80 ha of cassava, 41.30 ha of sweet potatoes, 398.55 ha of soybeans, 55.55 ha of peanuts and 529.64 ha of various vegetables planted. The peasants there have 16,210 oxen, 1,844 buffalo and 57 horses. There are 10,473 pigs, 81,975 chickens and 25,969 ducks.

Kompong Cham: The Domestic Service at 1230 GMT on 14 October reports on agricultural production in Kompong Cham Province as follows: 125,478 ha of rice were transplanted, including 24,762 ha of early rice, 22,315 ha of ordinary rice, 20,237 ha of late rice and 8,164 ha of floating rice. Efforts were being made to complete the rainy-season rice planting on 155,000 ha. The province has available 43,838 pairs of cattle and 26,310 pairs of buffalo to assist the forthcoming dry-season rice planting on the targeted 20,000 ha of land. Meanwhile, the province planted 2,010 ha of grain, 1,658 ha of mung beans, 1,170 ha of soybeans, 929 ha of peanuts, 5,110 ha of tobacco, 15 ha of potatoes and 1,458 ha of vegetables.

Takeo: The radio at 0400 GMT on 16 October notes that in Kaoh Andet District, Takeo Province, since the beginning of the rainy season, 445.15 ha of early rice, 49.5 ha of ordinary rice, 48 ha of late rice and 2,475 ha of broadcast rice were planted, although some of the crops were damaged by floods and drought.

The peasants have available 5,829 head of cattle and buffalo, 2,723 plows, 1,654 harrows, 1,502 carts and 28 waterpumps. They also raised 8,803 chickens, 1,689 ducks and 2,170 hogs.

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh SPK at 0417 GMT on 17 October reports that the peasants of Prey Veng District, Prey Veng Province, planted more than 7,000 ha of dry-season rice, fulfilling 60 percent of the plan norm. The people in this district repaired small dams and irrigation canals, and set up rice mills, while the state provided them chemical fertilizer and insecticide to spray some 300 ha.

VODK REPORTS 'INTENSIFYING' CHEMICAL USE BY SRV

BK311013 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpt] On the Sisophon-south of Route 5-Bavel battlefield, the Vietnamese enemy was defeated by our army and guerrillas and retreated from several important positions. Because of its defeats and because it is completely stalemated and can do nothing to our army and guerrillas, the Vietnamese enemy is increasing its oppression of our innocent people in the regions temporarily under its control in an attempt to threaten our people and coerce them into withholding support and assistance from the Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas, and even into opposing them.

At the beginning of this dry season, the Vietnamese enemy is intensifying its use of toxic chemicals in an attempt to commit genocide against our innocent people in Sisophon District, south of Route 5, and in Bavel. In fact, on 17 October the Vietnamese enemy used its planes to spread toxic chemicals over the area between Ta Kong and Kamrieng, poisoning a number of our people. This clearly shows that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are most barbarous and inhuman. They ignore international law, and do not respect the call of mankind demanding a prompt halt to their use of toxic chemical weapons against the Kampuchean people and the unconditional withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea. But it also indicates the weakness and cowardliness of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who are becoming stalemated on the military battlefield, for they can do nothing to our army and guerrillas. They use their toxic chemicals to kill our innocent people everywhere -- in the forests, on the mountains, in the regions temporarily under their control and even in the markets.

Kompong Cham Report

BK020944 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchean 2330 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] On 10 October three Vietnamese women tried to poison our people in (Tang Krong) village, Svay Tiep commune, Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province. Our people in (Tang Krong) village have watched Vietnamese activities closely since receiving reports that the Vietnamese are trying to poison our people.

When three Vietnamese women bought cakes from an old woman, they handled all the cakes in her basket. The old woman suspected them of poisoning her cakes, so she threw two or three cakes from her basket to a dog. After eating these cakes the dog began to salivate, suffered nervous contractions and died on the spot.

Upon seeing this, our people in the market chased and arrested the three Vietnamese women. They confessed that their Vietnamese boss in Phnom Penh had ordered them to poison our people in a number of large and small markets. Their group is composed of 80 members, who are in charge of poisoning our people in Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province.

The confession of these three Vietnamese women and the incident in (Tang Krong) market made our people in this village very angry toward the Vietnamese murderers and aggressors, who kill our Kampuchean people with all types of weapons, steal and rob them of their food and even dare to use toxic chemicals and poisons to massacre them.

Our people should heighten their vigilance and closely monitor the activities of the Le Duan Vietnamese or their agents, who are trying to poison our fellow countrymen. We should take measures to watch the Vietnamese enemy and unite with each other to arrest and eliminate the enemy. We should unite with each other and rise up against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are eliminated from our Kampuchean territory in order to defend the lives of our brothers and sisters and save our Kampuchean nation and race.

Kampot Report

BK021030 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Excerpt] On 15 October the Vietnamese enemy mixed poison with rice, cakes, palm sugar and Cambodian noodles that were on sale in Chhuk market, Kampot Province. Twenty people died and 10 others were seriously poisoned after eating food and cakes purchased from this market.

GUERRILLAS CUT SRV RAILROAD IN KOMPONG SOM

BK020625 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] At 2100 on 21 October our army and guerrillas successfully cut the Vietnamese railway track at Roluos station near Kbal Kruos Hill, Kompong Som battlefield. We destroyed 400 meters of the Vietnamese railroad track.

At 0700 the next morning [22 October] our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese enemy who came to defend this railway track, killing two and wounding a number of others. We destroyed an AK and seized another and a quantity of materiel.

As a result, we destroyed a 400-meter span of the Vietnamese enemy's railroad track, killed two of the Vietnamese enemy and wounded a number of others. We destroyed an AK and seized another and a quantity of materiel.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Kompong Som battlefield.

BRIEFS

SOVIET BOOKS, GIFTS -- Twenty crates of books and stationery donated by APN were handed over in a ceremony at the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture on 22 October to be distributed to information, press and culture services in provinces throughout the PRK. Attending the ceremony on the Kampuchean side were the assistant to the minister of information, press and culture, Comrade Him Chhem; and several cadres from various departments. On the Soviet side was Comrade Bobrov, APN bureau chief. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 22 Oct 81 BK]

USSR GIFT TO ARTE SCHOOL -- Phnom Penh, 25 Oct (SPK) -- During a ceremony organized on Friday [23 October] in Phnom Penh, First Secretary of the USSR Embassy in Phnom Penh Boris Romanov handed over circus equipment donated by the USSR to Hang Soth, director of the Fine Arts School, who thanked the Soviet party, government and people for their moral and material aid to the Kampuchean people, and said that this gift would contribute to the strengthening of cultural cooperation between the PRK and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 25 Oct 81 BK]

INDOCHINESE, ASEAN REPRESENTATIVES MEET AT UN

BK030212 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Based on the spirit of the joint statements issued by the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh and Phnom Penh cities and based on the seven-point proposal on relations of peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese and ASEAN member countries as submitted to the 36th UN General Assembly Session by Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Laos, on 28 September 1981, the first meeting between the permanent representatives of Laos and Vietnam and the permanent representatives of the ASEAN member countries to the United Nations was held at the United Nations on 9 October 1981. The meeting was intended for exchanging views and attitudes toward the Southeast Asian problems.

They met for the second time on 29 October 1981. Following the second meeting, the Lao and the Vietnamese side has agreed with the ASEAN side to set up a working subcommittee to continue to hold meetings and exchange views in order to proceed toward adoption of a common resolution on the Southeast Asian issue to be proposed to the UN General Assembly.

CEREMONY MARKS SRV DONATION OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

BK261037 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 26 Oct (KPL) -- Serum laboratory equipment with the producing capacity of 100 l/day, aid from the Vietnamese Public Health Ministry, was handed over to the Lao Public Health Ministry on October 24. The handover ceremony was conducted by Boumphak Mekdala, director of Mahossot Hospital, and Nguyen Dang Bac, head of the Vietnamese experts team. Khamliang Phonsena, acting minister of public health, and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, were also present on this occasion.

The special friendship relations and the combative solidarity between the two countries were highly praised by the two sides on this occasion.

CONTRACT ON GOODS TRANSPORT SIGNED WITH SRV

BK301114 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 30 Oct (KPL) -- A contract on goods transport for 1981-82 between the Lao Transport Company and the Union of Land Transport Company of Vietnam was signed here on October 28. Signing the contract were, on the Lao side, Bouasi Lovansai, general director of the Lao Transport Company and, on the Vietnamese side, Le Gioi, general director of the Union of Land Transport Company of Vietnam. Khamphoui Keoboualapha and Nguyen Xuan, respectively acting minister of communication, public works and transportation and Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, were also on hand.

NONVISA AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH PRK

BK291056 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 29 Oct (KPL) -- An agreement on non-visa for diplomatic and service passports between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea was signed here on October 28. Khoun Chuandeng, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and Neou Samon, Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, representatives of their respective governments, signed the agreement. The signing of this agreement will lead to the improvement of relations and special cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea, basing on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

KHMER COALITION, SON SANN WITHDRAWAL VIEWED

BK020244 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Nov 81 p 2

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] "Everything could be solved in a few days," Son Sann, former prime minister and president of the [Khmer] People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), told this correspondent at the end of the United Nations conference on Kampuchea last July, in New York. He was referring to the formation of a coalition government with the Khmer Rouge.

But the frail nationalist leader also made very clear he and the KPNLF were not ready to go "into the tiger's cage" without serious guarantees. "Such a government is only possible with certain important conditions. We are serious and it is our major strength...if we go into this government without a strong guarantee, we would lose the people's confidence. We hope Democratic Kampuchea would understand. After all, they were the ones who asked me to form a government," he said.

Yesterday the Khmer leader decided to rule himself out of the future coalition government.

The ad hoc committee met for the eighth time. And results, if one could use such a word, are, to say the least, minimal, 2 months after the Singapore summit between Son Sann, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and DK President Khieu Samphan. What went wrong?

The Khmer Rouge's intransigence is probably the one single major factor at the root of the present failure. And, in a sense, the origin of this problem goes back not to yesterday, or even a few months ago. It goes back to April 1975, when the Khmer Rouge entered Phnom Penh and started a "reign of terror and massacre" that won them the contempt of the world and the long-lasting hatred from the majority of the Khmer people. During the past 2 years -- almost since the day of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea -- large segments of the world community have urged the nationalists to find some compromise with the Khmer Rouge, to build a united front or a coalition government.

Earlier this year the Khmer Rouge seemed ready to accept more than cosmetic changes. Khieu Samphan asked KPNLF's President Son Sann -- one of the most respected Khmer nationalist leaders -- to become prime minister of a coalition government. Under pressure from ASEAN, the United States, China and other countries friendly to the nationalists' cause, Son Sann indicated his willingness to go along, but with guarantees and conditions.

In a "memorandum for the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" dated August 23, 1981 Son Sann listed the conditions for a "coalition government with three components": "KPNLF plus DK, Prince Sihanouk and his partisans, but without his front. Following this formula, the KPNLF personally assumes the functions of prime minister. The KPNLF holds half of the portfolios in the government, the other half being reserved for members of Democratic Kampuchea and for Prince Sihanouk and his partisans, without his front. Certain members of Democratic Kampuchea are invited to leave Cambodia." In the case of a coalition government with two components (KPNLF and DK), the conditions are similar: "KPNLF holds the majority of portfolios in the government, the rest being reserved for members of Democratic Kampuchea."

During an interview last July DK Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary told us that it was impossible that Khmer Rouge leaders would agree to leave Kampuchea. He also appeared to be much more interested in a military victory over the Vietnamese than by any political compromise with the Khmer nationalists.

The four principles around which most of the discussions of the ad hoc committee were centered reflect much of the Khmer Rouge position. According to the four DK principles, each group (KPNLF, DK and Sihanoukist), should have equal share of power, no single party should have absolute control, all major issues should be decided by consensus and institutions of Democratic Kampuchea should be left intact.

But what would a coalition government without Son Sann mean? And why did Son Sann decide to rule himself out of a future government? The answers are many. Khmer Rouge intransigence, negative popular Khmer reaction to the Singapore summit, lack of effective support for the KPNLF and other nationalists.

Since the UN conference last July ASEAN has tried hard to convince China to pressure the Khmer Rouge to be more flexible. So did Western Europe and even the United States. The Khmer Rouge were boosted by the recent UN vote (DK got three more votes than last year) and by small military success. Nobody is deeply convinced the Khmer Rouge really want a coalition -- at least not a fair one.

Negative popular reaction to the Singapore summit? A KPNLF source in Paris told this correspondent a few days ago: "Since the Singapore summit, we are encountering problems inside Kampuchea. Villagers who were favourable to us are now afraid we are going to bring back the Khmer Rouge." Those negative reactions were confirmed to us by Western diplomats in Bangkok.

Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann have always been aware of the danger to get too close to the Khmer Rouge. Again and again both men told their Chinese, ASEAN, American and European friends: "Be careful, don't push us too hard into the Khmer Rouge's arms. The people will never tolerate it."

"I don't want to fool the people. I don't want to be a puppet in the hands of the Khmer Rouge," Son Sann told us in New York.

In a letter dated August 18, the president of the KPNLF wrote to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig: "The KPNLF does not want to be linked too closely to the Khmer Rouge. We hope to keep the support of the Cambodian people and the Western world's sympathy." In a private memorandum, written after the Singapore summit, a copy of which was made available to the NATION, a founding member of the KPNLF writes: "After the Singapore agreements, Cambodians are facing again the two initial choices: Vietnamese pest or Khmer Rouge cholera...." He accuses China of manipulating the name of Prince Sihanouk and the KPNLF in favour of the Khmer Rouge, with the consequence of pushing the Cambodians living in Kampuchea to Vietnam's side. Not by choice, but just to avoid the return of the Khmer Rouge. He claims China and other countries have in fact "abandoned the Khmer nationalists' resistance into isolation and poverty."

The KPNLF so far received only token support from China. The Sihanoukists are still waiting for the arms promised last spring by China to Prince Sihanouk. The Khmer Rouge have no such problems. This indeed does not reassure the Khmer people, and makes it somewhat easy for the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin propaganda.

Of course, there is still the possibility that Son Sann's withdrawal from a further coalition government may also be tactical, because without Son Sann, the coalition will not represent much, certainly not in terms of popular appeal within the Khmer people. It could be a gesture directed toward the supporters of the nationalists' resistance in order to send them a message: Help us or else.... One could conceive, of course, that with Son Sann's withdrawal, an agreement could be signed more or less on the Khmer Rouge's terms. This would finally give the "legal base" required by friendly countries to give the nationalist resistance more than token aid.

Several European countries have made clear they would not vote again for the DK seat next year unless there is a true coalition government, and that they want more than just cosmetic changes. Is it possible without Son Sann? Without Prince Norodom Sihanouk (or at least his support)? The prince himself told us several times he understood that Son Sann had to be careful in his dealings with the Khmer Rouge, and that it was normal he asked for guarantees. The prince also made clear to us his reluctance to go along with those he described as the "bellicose Sihanoukists." The prince and Son Sann have warned of the danger of close relationship with Pol Pot and his government. But who listens?

NEW APPROACH TO KAMPUCHEAN QUESTION ASSESSED

BK020254 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial: "New ASEAN Bid Has Immense Possibilities"]

[Text] The Kampuchean question refuses to budge from the stalemate into which it has been firmly wedged. Ever since the Vietnamese forces occupied Phnom Penh in the middle of January 1979 and the Khmer Rouge fell back on prepared positions, there has been little change. Many things, of course, have happened. China made a month-long incursion into north Vietnam, there have been three UN General Assembly resolutions condemning Hanoi, there has been an international conference on Kampuchea, there has been a meeting of the leaders of three Kampuchean patriotic factions in Singapore, there have been protracted meetings of the three factions here in Bangkok, etc. But the stalemate continues.

ASEAN foreign ministers, especially Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie, have to be congratulated in trying to tackle the situation in an imaginative manner and break through the horns of the Kampuchean dilemma. The new proposition is the creation of a third force in Kampuchea, built on the foundations of Son Sann's KPNLF, which will be far-seeing enough to ultimately include the Heng Samrin faction, too. From Hanoi's point of view, this would be the removal of the Chinese threat, which it is presumed will give Vietnam a face-saving means of withdrawing her forces from Kampuchea. The two hurdles which this political solution faces are: China must go along with this solution and Vietnam, under such circumstances, should be willing to pull back her troops.

Considering these two are inter-related, China may be willing to go along if Vietnam accepts to withdraw, and Vietnam will accept to withdraw if China accepts the solution -- the possibility of a chicken-and-egg merry-go-round arising out of such recalcitrant stands must not be forgotten. China, possibly rightly, has made up her mind that Vietnam will not pull out and the only way is to oust the Vietnamese forces militarily. And, China argues, since the Khmer Rouge, KPNLF and Moulinaka together are not strong enough, Vietnam must be bled.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammed has said that although the prolonged Kampuchean struggle is costing Vietnam dearly, Hanoi cannot be bled to such an extent that it will fold. Obviously there is no conflict of attitudes between China and ASEAN, but they seem to be thinking along parallel lines. It is only correct that ASEAN thinks of the Kampuchean problem as one that requires a political solution immediately in order there be no further destabilization of this region. But China thinks that any "bleeding of Vietnam" is a serious frustration of Soviet global strategy as directed toward this part of the world. China's thinking of Indochina seems to be similar to American thinking about the Middle East.

The new approach to the political solution of Kampuchea spearheaded by Malaysia and actively pursued by ASEAN deserves close examination by all parties concerned, mainly the leaders in Hanoi and Beijing. A new proposal or a new approach has no finality about it, since all attempts to effect political solutions need to be modified for acceptance by all parties concerned. The basis of the proposition is very sound, and all parties could derive much benefit. Vietnam is now completely dependent on the Soviet Union for her very sustenance, and she has not even had time to think about reconstruction. The richest nations in the world are prepared to help her, but are withholding aid just because her army is in occupation of a neighbouring country.

We sincerely hope that the leaders in Hanoi and Beijing see the immense possibilities in the new proposal and are willing to sit down with ASEAN leaders and work out an amicable settlement to a guerrilla war which nobody wants.

ARMY COMMANDER DENIES ATHIT PLOTTING COUP

BK030351 Bangkok POST in English 3 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] First Army Division Commander Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit yesterday lauded Gen Athit Kamlangk as an honest man and denied the rumours alleging that Gen Athit was plotting a coup d'etat. "If we look at the background of the general, he is quite an honest person; there is no reason for him to do so (plot a coup)," he said. He said Gen Athit has always been known as a nationalist who is devoted to the country.

Maj Gen Phichit said the intensified alert and the search on the houses of some "Young Turk" officers were "acts within the boundary of law." He said they were done only to prevent the recurrence of untoward incidents. Maj Gen Phichit also praised a Young Turk, Col Chanbum Phentrakun, for stating that the searches were legitimate.

Asked by reporters if intelligence reports indicated any particular groups as trying to create disturbances, Maj Gen Phichit refused to say, but told reporters that "you all know there are three groups that are listed as troublemakers. The first is the Communist Party of Thailand, the second, the Pattani United Liberation Organisation, and the third are political groupings."

POLICE COMMANDER ON ARMS, AMMUNITION SMUGGLING

BK020053 Bangkok POST in English 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Surveillance of the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the city, especially from the eastern seaboard and border provinces, had been stepped up, according to special branch police.

Pol Maj-Gen Ophat Rattanasin, commander of the special branch, said that the eastern coast has become a favourite route through which gunrunners smuggle arms, particularly war weapons, from vessels to the mainland and later into the city. Another route, he said, is through the provinces bordering Kampuchea, namely, Ubon Ratchathani, ~~Surin~~, Buriram, Prachin Buri, Chanthaburi and Trat, where war weapons from Kampuchea can be obtained easily if one has the money.

Asked how a recently uncovered large cache of arms and ammunition could be illegally stored in the Bangkok metropolis, Pol Maj-Gen Ophat said he believed the smugglers had made greater effort to build up a big cache by smuggling small quantities at a time to avoid police detection.

In the wake of the two bomb blasts last week, he said the special branch police had cooperated and coordinated more closely with the military to look for illegal war weapons and potential saboteurs. However, he said police will make searches only when they become suspicious, in order to avoid causing inconvenience to innocent people.

The special branch commander said his police are now keeping a close watch on the movements of some Vietnamese and Lao refugees who have reportedly acquired Thai identification cards and passports. "Some of these illegal immigrants travelled in and out of the country frequently, and that made us suspicious that they are up to something which may pose a threat to our national security," he said. He blamed unscrupulous officials for helping the illegal immigrants to acquire ID cards and official papers, and said harsh punishment should be meted out against such officials.

NATION INTERVIEWS SPECIAL BRANCH COMMANDER

BK261625 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpts of 2-hour exclusive interview of Pol Maj Gen Ophat Rattanasin, newly-appointed special branch division commander, with NATION REVIEW assistant news editor Somphong Kittinaradon -- date and place not given]

[Text] Q: How do you assess the role of the present student movement?

A: The student movement now keeps a much lower profile than during the period after the October 14 democratic uprising. It apparently tries to move within the framework of the law and restricted within the campus. The moves occasionally reflect students' support for democracy. Of course, the nature of students' activities varies from one university to another. In short, the role of the present student movement is quite different from that in the past: Firstly, in the past students campaigned both within and outside their campus at the same time, while at present they try to limit it to within their campus, and secondly the purpose of such campaigns during the two periods has also been different. Anyway, clandestine moves still continue and it is the duty of the special branch division to monitor their activities.

Q: What is the difference between the objectives of the present and past movements?

A: The purpose at the present is aimed at restoring its leadership among the students, as its credibility has been greatly damaged through mass defections after the October 6 riot. They are trying to salvage whatever they have lost, but I don't think their efforts would be fruitful. Besides, there are many new factors impeding their attempts as a result of the changing situation in the country. The current economic and political situation does not allow the student movement to attain its purpose easily. This is my personal view.

Q: Does the student movement at present limit its campaign to the university campus only?

A: The student movement also tries to campaign outside the campus, and so far these moves have been fairly successful. They have gone to develop the rural areas and helped provide medical service free of charge to the public. However, as I said, it is very difficult for student activists to achieve their goals.

Q: Some said that the ideology and ideals of the student movement had been smashed following the mass defection of former student leaders from the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT]. In other words, the student movement has returned to the so-called soul-searching period. What do you think?

A: The student movement during the October 14 period was obviously tilted because of a high degree of infiltration of the movement by the CPT. As a result, their campaigns were violent-prone. I mean student leaders then adopted leftists' means to attain the goal of the student movement. There were many demonstrations and other likewise activities. They did so because they wanted to radically change the society along with their line of thinking. However, the present government has been attempting to foster democratic rule in recent years. Although the democratic system is still growing, prospects for total democracy are encouraging. This factor, coupled with the former student activists' disillusionment with the CPT, has shaken the old ideology of the students. Some students fled to the jungles. They found out that communism was only another form of totalitarianism, so they defected. Drawing from past errors, the student movement now is convinced that it was absolutely wrong to let the leftists or CPT lead the movement. The student movement thus resorted to another line -- the line of democracy.

Q: How do you assess the role of the CPT in infiltrating the present student movement?

A: Of course, the CPT tries to infiltrate the student movement. This is one thing it has got to do to achieve its ultimate goal, but the question is how many student activists would recognise its leadership now. This is what we are closely monitoring. Anyway, I personally feel that the new generation of students do hold some grudge against the CPT.

They may be thinking that the past failure of the student movement to establish democracy in the country was due to the CPT. In short, although the CPT has been exerting its efforts to dominate the student movement, the outcome of its efforts would not be as satisfactory as ever.

Q. Do you think the CPT's efforts are connected with the former student activists who departed the jungles?

A. The communist defectors could be divided into four categories. The first group defected from the CPT because they were disillusioned with the outlawed party. The second one followed in the footsteps of their friends. They held grudges against the then government, but they did not have any clear political ideology. The group constitutes the largest portion of communist defectors. They defected the CPT because they were desperate and were not assured of anything positive. The third group comprises those who had clear political ideology, but they were frustrated during their stay in the jungles because their initiatives and proposals had been repeatedly rejected by their senior comrades. They defected out of frustration, but their defection does not necessarily mean that they have dropped their leftist ideology. The last group was despatched by the CPT to operate in urban areas. We still have to study to estimate the number of each group. I still cannot give you the figures because the flow from the jungles still continues. After all, there are still many communists surrendering themselves with the authorities in each month. The rate of communist defectors this year is much higher than that of the last year. In fact, it is the highest ever.

Q. How many communist defectors are there nationwide since the beginning of this year?

A. I do not have the overall figure because communist defectors approached many government agencies, including the special branch division, the Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC) and other provincial administrations. ISOC is directly responsible for the matter and keeping the figure.

Q. What is the mission of the people in the fourth category?

A. They are assigned to carry out many duties, including infiltrating the organizations which are CPT targets as part of its united front and intelligence gathering. Some are assigned to arrange for logistics supply for their comrades in the jungles; others are instructed to closely monitor the behaviour of their colleagues operating in towns and the city so that the CPT could keep track of its conspirators. When a CPT member's allegiance is doubted, he is liable to be liquidated. Such slaying happens occasionally in provinces, particularly in the south.

Q. How about in the city?

A. I do not rule out the possibility that this could happen in Bangkok. However, I think it is unlikely because security measures in the city are much more tight than in the provinces. The rate of such killings is high particularly in Phatthalung, Trang, and Nakhon Si Thammarat. Many communist members are killed each month by the killer squads in these provinces because they are far from the city. Sometimes we cannot protect them in time; sometimes they do not request protection from us despite their knowledge that they might be killed.

Q. What about the third group? How do you assess them?

A. We still cannot reach any conclusion about the motives of these people. You know, it takes time to draw a conclusion over such complicated issues. They do try to make a good living, but everyone has to earn his living, to sustain himself and in some cases his family. So we should not jump to conclusions about their motives regarding their attempts to protect themselves "clean" in their occupations.

Q: Do you think these persons would never follow the CPT any longer?

A: I think we cannot rule out the possibility that the CPT might attempt to persuade them to come back again. They defected the CPT because of the conditions in the jungles were unacceptable to them, but if the CPT offers new conditions, then they have to decide whether they would work for the party. However, judging from what they have experienced in the jungles, I think they would not rejoin the CPT.

Q: Some people at ISOC assessed that some communist defectors have links with the Soviets. In other words, the degrees of infiltration by pro-Soviet elements recently rose to a significant extent. Do you agree?

A: I think what they said is possible because the pro-Soviet or Vietnamese communists have no armed troops in the rural areas as the pro-Chinese CPT. The pro-Soviet elements thus have to concentrate their efforts to increase their influence in urban areas. It is possible that some communist defectors could be lured to join them because they still want to change the system of the country through violent means. But I am only referring to some of them, not all of them. The violent means range from instigating riots to seizure of power. The means are not in line with democratic principles under which changes can be made peacefully.

Q: Which will pose more threat to the security of the country -- the infiltration of pro-Soviet or pro-Chinese communists?

A: I personally believe the CPT poses more threat than pro-Soviet communists in the rural areas, while in the urban areas both are capable of shaking the stability of the country with equal force. Don't forget that pro-Soviet communists do not command troops in jungles, thus, they have to raise the efficiency of their operations in towns and the city. So I predict that in the future the influence of pro-Soviet communists would become stronger than that of the CPT. I believe this is the trend because it could now be concluded that the pro-Soviet communists cannot establish their bases in the jungles.

Q: Is it possible that the pro-Soviet elements would follow the same line as the Russians did by establishing armed forces in the urban areas?

A: I think this is one thing they are trying to do because urban terrorism needs armed operations, but they will not be organized into regular forces. The number of their men might not be in the magnitude of thousands. However, I think that the present situation will not allow urban terrorism to flourish. It is unnecessary for them to do so at this stage, and they would rather go for creating unrest and violence, which is a better means to overthrow the government. Anyway, I believe they are now in the process of closely monitoring the situation and attempting other ways to undermine the political, social and economic status of the country. If the situation is such that the government could not solve the problems besetting the country, then urban terrorism would eventually follow. Nevertheless, I still believe that it is difficult for them to stage urban terrorism on the grounds that our people have been organized into such groups as village scouts and defense volunteers. Furthermore, we still have officials to maintain peace and order in the city. Urban terrorism could happen only when the situation completely worsens, i.e., when the economy deteriorates to the point that no government can improve it.

Q: Is there any evidence that they are preparing for urban terrorism?

A: No, but we have to figure out their strategy. However, they are now trying to exploit the situation by undermining our economy. They have to assess later the degree of economic deterioration as a result of their clandestine manueuvres. They also want support from the public, otherwise urban terrorism would only backfire.

Q: What do you think about some former student activists helping the Social Action Party (SAP) campaign in the Pattani by-election?

A: I would not like to assess anything involved in the issue because we still lack evidence. I also would not like to be pessimistic. Let me put it this way: The former student leaders assisting SAP will do more good than harm to the political system of the country. It could be interpreted that they might have changed their attitudes over the country's political development. That is good, with the exception that we find any evidence that they are going beyond the framework of the law.

Q: Do you think the former student leaders who defected the CPT would still have any influence in the present student movement?

A: I personally think that the present student leaders have concluded that their predecessors made mistakes by joining the CPT because it turned out later that they finally returned to the city. So the present student leaders would have lost confidence and faith in the former student leaders, and it is difficult for them to recognize the persons with whom they have lost faith. However, as far as I learn, present student leaders are now divided and exerting effort to vie for the supreme leadership of the movement. So some of them might agree with the line of the former student leaders.

Q: Would you please analyse the division of the student leadership?

A: I would not like to go into detail. It is not my duty to criticise, as it appears to me that this is an internal affair of the student movement. However, it is a natural phenomenon. When the old leadership is destroyed, a struggle for leadership in the student movement is inevitable. It's true that the Twenty Institutions has been formed, but it is only a loose organization, unlike the defunct National Student Centre of Thailand (NSCT). I expect that the struggle for the unity of the leadership would continue for a considerably long time. It will not be over within a few months. Furthermore, I tend to believe that with the present situation, it is very difficult for them to revive the past glory.

Q: Are there any attempts by the Soviet-leaning communists to set up their troops in the rural areas?

A: We have intelligence reports which say that a pro-Soviet party was set up in Laos and it despatched units into some provinces in the northeast of Thailand. However, I cannot confirm the existence of the party because I have no evidence apart from intelligence reports. Even the pro-Chinese CPT has maintained all along that this bloc commands no force. Anyway, I personally believe that it is possible because some Thai people are still in Laos, and it is possible that some of them were sent to operate in the region. However, if it is true, they would not succeed in establishing their influence in the rural areas because they have to clash with armed units of the CPT, whose influence is much stronger there.

Q: Is there any evidence that members of the two communist blocs have clashed in the region?

A: We only have intelligence reports on the fighting, but we still cannot prove the validity of the reports. Anyway, if the pro-Soviet party does exist, then clashes would be inevitable between the two rival forces.

Q: Is the labour movement infiltrated or dominated by pro-Soviet or pro-Chinese communists?

A: Of course, there is still some connection between the labour movement and the CPT, but it has significantly decreased since the October 14 drama. Now that the majority of workers have turned their backs to politics, the CPT finds it difficult to infiltrate and expand its influence in the labour movement. CPT units now have to be more careful in their moves towards the labour movement.

Q: Is CPT or Soviet-leaning communist bloc more successful in infiltrating the labour movement?

A: The pro-Chinese communists began the work before the pro-Soviets, and we believe the former are now more successful than the latter for the time being because of their longer connection. However, the pro-Soviet communists might be speeding up their work in this respect. We cannot estimate how much more influence the CPT exerts than the pro-Soviet bloc.

Q: Which group or movement do you think poses more threat to the stability of the country -- The student movement, the labour movement or the former student activists?

A: I think the real threat will come from outside rather than from within the country. I am more concerned with danger from external aggression than domestic unrest. Why? Because the domestic situation has gradually improved, but we cannot control the situation outside our country, which would certainly have repercussions on our domestic situation. It is difficult to say which group or movement poses more threat to the stability of the country. If each movement continues to be independent from one another, then they do not pose any threat. They will pose threat only when they are united and launch a concerted campaign.

Q: In the long range, between the pro-Soviet or the CPT which can be more troublesome?

A: It is difficult to say about something far away because we could not predict the world and domestic situations which can rapidly change. However, in the next few months, I don't think the domestic situation will pose any problem. Of course, on the condition that the outside situation does not deteriorate.

Q: What do you mean by the outside situation you are concerned about?

A: I mean the situation on the eastern border. If heavy fighting erupts, we have to mobilize our forces and resources to defend our country and protect the lives of our people there. This would greatly affect the social and economic status of our country. Then what we may never expect to happen might eventually come about.

Q: If the CPT does not receive assistance from the Chinese, then you are not concerned with its movements very much, are you?

A: To be straight the CPT has obviously suffered serious setbacks. If the setbacks continue, I believe for the CPT it will be necessary to make fundamental changes and finally resort to a political approach. The party may give up armed struggle and instead fight us politically.

The CPT's armed activities in the north and northeast have declined drastically. If we are to compare the situation in terms of percentages, their activities have been down by 70 percent. The trend persists with or without support from China. Beijing has declared that it is not supporting the outlawed party, and we believe so. The degree of the CPT's armed struggle will gradually drop, but it is difficult to expect them to disappear completely.

Q: What are your views on how the CPT will accept an offer to resort to peaceful means to fight for its cause?

A: I don't think it will accept the offer. But in the long run the party will have to review its strategy. They will have to give emphasis to political struggle rather than armed struggle.

Q: Will the CPT give up its armed struggle?

A: I believe that as long as the CPT is stubborn enough to carry on its armed struggle, the party will not benefit. If the CPT changes its strategy and agrees to pursue peaceful means under the democratic system, it will become something like other communist parties existing in England and France.

All communist movements in Asia -- in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Burma -- are carrying on armed struggle. Therefore, if the CPT changes its strategy (and resorts to peaceful means), it will be something unusual. But it is my belief that if the CPT ever wants to start a political fight, it will definitely not be using the name CPT. It will be using other names with a more "beautiful meaning."

Q: At that state, will the government allow the CPT to carry out its political activities?

A: If it declares itself communist, its existence will not be acceptable to the people. But if it uses a new name, people may be unaware of its true nature and accept it. It's difficult to say whether the party's activities will be legalized because we are talking about the future.

Q: How have you been watching the movement of the "Young Turks?"

A: Since the special branch division is preoccupied with other jobs, we don't have any particular work related to military affairs. However, we try our best to avoid engaging ourselves in the military affairs except when we are ordered to follow any particular matter.

Q: Have you encountered problems of budget and personnel shortages?

A: We are certainly running short of equipment and personnel. In some provinces we have only two people working for us. As far as the budget is concerned, we think we still need more.

Q: What is your budget for the new fiscal year?

A: We have asked for 105 million baht, but I don't know whether we will get it. I don't know how much has been trimmed out.

Q: For the fiscal year 1983, what budget do you think will be enough to carry out your activities?

A: What we need now are new vehicles to replace the old ones which have been in service for over 10 years. As for the 1983 fiscal year, we will need a much bigger budget because we will have to replace the whole fleet of vehicles. I expect the new budget (for 1983) to be about 30 percent more.

Q: What about personnel?

A: We now have about 2,300 personnel, but we are asking for more for 1983. We want to increase our personnel for the provinces where we have only 500 people now. We will boost our personnel by around 700-800 people.

Q: Are you satisfied with the quality of your people?

A: Yes, I am. There have been no problems.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TREATY MARKED

3 Nov NHAN DAN Editorial

BK030923 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Nov 81

[NHAN DAN 3 November editorial: "Eternally Pure Friendship"]

[Text] The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on 3 November 1978 is a historic event. The bountiful life enjoyed by our people and the vivid events in the world arena over the past 3 years have adequately proved that the treaty is a historic landmark on the path of advance of our nation, opening up a new stage in the development of the friendly, fraternal and comradely relationship between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries. Facts also show that this treaty is a great contribution to the causes of consolidating the socialist system in the world and struggling to bring about peace and stability in the world, especially in this sensitive region.

Numerous figures and lists of projects speak for themselves in a highly convincing manner on the great scale and the far-reaching and lasting effects of the new development of the cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union which began with the historic treaty.

Led by our party, our people's struggle to build socialism and defend the fatherland -- which is a combination of land and labor, our country's abundant natural resources and mankind's knowledge about modern science and technology and of those Vietnamese seething with a revolutionary zeal -- will certainly end in victory. The correct leadership of our party and the assistance and cooperation provided by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist nations are the most important factors in creating conditions for us to direct these combinations.

In his welcoming speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Le Duan said: Following Lenin's path and promoting solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union are a consistent policy of our party and state. The SRV-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation is taking the relations of pure comradeship and fraternity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union to a new stage of development on both dimensions -- width and depth.

The summit conference in Moscow in September this year was another important event in the relations between the two parties and two countries -- Vietnam and the Soviet Union. At this conference, Comrade Brezhnev, a great and esteemed friend of our people, spoke about the prospect for the long-term cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam as follows: In the years ahead, the cooperation will be expanded in all respects. The Soviet Union will increase its aid for Vietnam to build socialism. We will help the Vietnamese friends tap all the country's abundant natural resources more satisfactorily and adequately.

The Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation has the same weight as the Truong Son or the Ural Mountains in the longstanding and glorious time-tested friendship. It also has the invincible strength of an objective law controlled by mankind and of an urgent demand for peace and stability for the various nations in Southeast Asia and in the rest of the world.

Profoundly imbued with our party policy of promoting solidarity and lasting all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, showing sincere gratitude to and learning from the Soviet Union, most effectively benefiting from the Soviet assistance and correctly honoring all our commitments in cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are the sacred duties of the fatherland and the undeniable obligations of each Vietnamese Communist Party member and each Vietnamese citizen.

Hanoi Radio Commentary

BK021545 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Vietnam-USSR friendship has been further strengthened on a firm basis in the past 3 years since the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on 3 November 1978. The treaty opened a new era, that of all-sided development in the relations between the two parties and two states, of cooperation in all fields -- economic, cultural, scientific and technological -- between the two countries. A plan has been worked out by the Soviet Union to build 40 projects very important to Vietnam's national economy, especially projects for developing oil and energy, transport and communications service, and other branches of production. In the next 5 years the Soviet Union will continue to give medical, scientific and technological aid to Vietnam and grant Vietnam privileges on loans and payments.

Never in any of the period has the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity and the all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union been so profound and effective as it is now. It is safe to say that each advancing step of the Vietnamese revolution is owing to Soviet assistance and cooperation. The Vietnam-Soviet cooperation in fact has helped strengthen each other and the socialist community as a whole. It is a new type of international relationship originating from the common revolutionary ideal and the interests of socialism.

When our party General Secretary Le Duan visited the Soviet Union in September this year, the party and Government of the Soviet Union once again expressed their continued assistance to Vietnam. President Leonid Brezhnev declared at a party in honor of General Secretary Le Duan that the Soviet Union will help Vietnam exploit its natural resources and that the two countries will promote their cooperation in all fields.

The all-round friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union receives a warm welcome from progressive people around the world. It constitutes a decisive factor for the Vietnamese people's success in their national defense and construction. It is also a factor ensuring peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. Beijing, however, considers Vietnam's growth a major obstacle to its expansion towards Southeast Asia. Therefore, it has adopted a hostile policy towards Vietnam and repeatedly threatened to invade Vietnam again. But as Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev put it, no one could deny the USSR-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation, which has become a political fact.

The Vietnamese people are fully aware that solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a matter of principle and a must. Therefore, they have spared no effort to consolidate and develop that solidarity and cooperation.

U.S., PRC BLAMED FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA TENSION

OW030735 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 3 -- NHAN DAN today makes clear that the reactionary policy of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists is the main cause of tension in Southeast Asia. The paper condemns the Beijing reactionaries for fostering Pol Pot bandits and backing other Khmer reactionaries, for using Thailand as a base for activities against the Kampuchean revolution, maintaining military pressure on the Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Lao borders, conducting a general war of sabotage against Vietnam, and trying to undermine dialogues between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

Noting that progressive public opinion in several ASEAN countries is alarmed by the Reagan administration's pledge to supply offensive weapons to China, the paper says: "Washington and Beijing have increased their collusion since Reagan took office. Moreover, Thailand is being used by both the United States and China as a springboard for their joint schemes against the three Indochinese countries."

The paper points out: "Beijing, Washington and other reactionary forces, in an attempt to cover up their sinister designs, have heaped slanders on Vietnam and the Soviet Union and have made a great deal of noise about what they called the 'Kampuchean problem.' However, progressive public opinion in Southeast Asia has seen more clearly the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union while finding in Chinese expansionism and hegemonism the dangerous, direct enemy of peace and stability in the region.

The paper affirms that the basic condition for peace and stability in Southeast Asia is a stop to all Chinese hostility to the three Indochinese countries and an end to Chinese interference in other Southeast Asian countries. It also demands that the United States stop its intervention and military involvement in this region.

Commenting on the U.N. General Assembly's debate on peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia as proposed by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the paper says: "The proposals of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers' conference held in January this year and the guiding principles for a peaceful co-existence between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries as presented by the Lao representative to the 36th UN General Assembly constitute a good basis for negotiations between concerned parties in the interest of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

These proposals, NHAN DAN says, conform to the final declaration of the non-aligned foreign ministerial conference in New Delhi early this year. They also agree with the common aspirations of the world's people in their struggle for peace, detente, national independence, democracy and social progress, against war, the paper adds.

HANOI REVIEWS OCTOBER TAP CHI CONG SAN

BK021430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Review of the October issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Summary] The October 1981 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN features an editorial on Vietnam's science and technology policy. The editorial says: To gradually achieve success in building our country's advanced science and technology the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau has issued a resolution on the SRV science and technology policy. This policy makes our party's general line for the socialist revolution and for socialist construction in the scientific and technological field concrete. At the same time, it is also an integral part of our country's strategy for economic, cultural and social development in the transitional period toward socialism."

The editorial continues: "To implement the Political Bureau resolution on science and technology policy satisfactorily, it is of decisive significance that the party and all people -- first of all the leading party and state echelons from the central to local and grassroots levels -- firmly grasp the line and tasks set forth by the party in the scientific and technological field. They must also develop a thorough and profound awareness of the role of science and technology as a driving force and the key position of the scientific and technological revolution in the undertaking to build socialism and defend the fatherland."

In addition to the editorial, the journal carries an article by Comrade Bui Thanh Khiet on the party leadership over scientific and technological work.

Also featured in this issue is an article entitled "Resolutely Support the Polish People in Their Struggle To Defend Socialism and National Independence." After voicing concern over the Polish situation, the article expresses support for the struggle of the Polish party and people against the reactionaries.

The journal carries an article by Comrade Col Gen Le Trong Tan under the title "Develop and Manage the Mobilized Reserve Forces for National Defense." The article outlines standard measures for training and managing the mobilized reserve forces in a way most beneficial to economic construction.

Next is an article entitled "Some Problems Concerning Scientific Economic Thinking" by (Tran Ngoc Yen). The article points out that the dialectical method and the historical materialist viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism constitutes the foundation for scientific economic thinking.

The journal also carries an article by (Nguyen Chi Mi) under the title "Reflection on the Role of Subjective Factors in the Realationship Between Production Relations and Product Quotas With Groups of Workers and Individual Workers in Agriculture."

Next comes an article by Comrade Doan Duy Thanh, chairman of the Haiphong Municipal People's Committee, under the title "Haiphong Implements the New Contractual System in Agricultural cooperatives." The article highlights the results achieved by Haiphong after 1 year's implementation of the product-based contract system.

The journal also carries an article by (Ngo Van Hai) introducing the experience gained in the banking field by Thai Binh Province, a unit that overfulfilled all monetary and credit norms for 1980.

Then comes an article by Comrade (Phan Van), deputy secretary of the Tay Ninh Provincial Party Committee, under the title "Tay Ninh Consolidates Grassroots Party Organizations." The article introduces the measures adopted by Tay Ninh Province to strengthen local grassroots-level party organizations.

"On the occasion of the fifth party congress that is slated to be held, the journal presents by (The Tap) introducing a memoir by architect (Hoang Nhu Tiet) about his work in designing the conference site for the second party congress."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON CADRES

BK011608 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 81 pp 1,4

[Text] The Council of Ministers has recently issued a directive on increasing the number of cadres for the district and grassroots levels. The directive is as follows:

A. Increasing the number of cadres for the districts and grassroots units must be aimed at meeting the needs for economic and cultural development and for strengthening the political bases, security and national defense in various areas. Concerning economic work in particular, cadres with adequate knowledge and abilities and practical experience must be assigned to the districts and grassroots to give them practical and effective assistance. Such assignments must be based on the plans for agricultural, forestry and fishery production development and on the economic structure of each district.

B. Concerning the sources of additional cadres to be assigned to the district and grassroots levels, attention must be given to all of the three following factors:

- The current cadres in the localities must be put to good use.
- Cadres of the various central sectors, provinces and cities must be transferred to the district and grassroots levels.
- The basic and long-term measure is that plans for the on-the-spot training of cadres must be devised without delay.

C. From now until June 1982 sufficient numbers of management, economic, technical, educational and public health cadres must be assigned to the districts and grassroots units, especially those in the following key areas: the Mekong River Delta, eastern Nam Bo, the central highlands and the northern border area.

Concerning the plan for fulfilling this task, the directive pointed out:

1. All organs in charge of managing the central sectors are responsible for considering the needs of their own sectors in the districts and grassroots units and transferring cadres who work in various central organs and establishments directly subordinate to the central government from these sectors to the districts and grassroots units. At the same time, they must discuss with the provinces the transfer of a number of cadres working in various organs directly subordinate to these provinces to the districts and grassroots units.

Experience derived from past transfers and positions of cadres must be applied so as to formulate plans to improve and satisfactorily carry out the next transfers.

2. All provinces must adopt plans for transferring a number of their cadres to the districts and grassroots units together with the cadres transferred from the central level.

Under the guidance of the various ministries and general departments, all provinces and cities must urgently formulate plans to train cadres for the districts and grassroots units. Those provinces and cities that have already formulated their plans must continue to improve and perfect them and step up their implementation.

To train cadres for all localities, from now on all colleges and vocational middle schools must seek students mainly from among the local people (including people from other areas who have earned their living for a long time in the localities concerned) so as to facilitate the distribution and use of cadres after their graduation. This is also aimed at creating conditions for these cadres to work with confidence and to become attached to the localities where they work.

3. Conditions must be created for the long-term settlement of cadres transferred from the plains to the highlands and from the north to the south. All sectors and localities must motivate and aid the transferred cadres in taking their families along so that they may work without worries.

Cadres whose health conditions have seriously deteriorated or whose families face insurmountable difficulties may be transferred to another area according to the same system as applied in the case of teachers from the plains sent to work in the highlands and as stipulated in Decision No 47-TTG issued by the premier on 7 February 1980.

4. Those provinces receiving additional cadres are responsible for keeping them abreast of all VCP Central Committee and Government resolutions, of all economic development lines and policies and of the tasks of the localities concerned.

5. To prepare for receiving well-trained and able cadres sent down from the higher echelons, district people's committees must adopt plans to strengthen the organizations and to streamline the staffs of various district-level organs. On the one hand, they must take measures to deal with incompetent, sick or deviant cadres. On the other hand, to replenish the contingent of local cadres in the future, they must send to formal training courses all cadres and employees who are young and have good character but lack general educational and professional skills. [paragraph continues]

If the number of cadres of a district exceeds the authorized level due to the arrival of newly transferred cadres, the people's committee of the province concerned must consider reassigning these cadres among various districts in the province. It should report the matter to the Council of Ministers and request permission for an increase in the district staff only when it deems it absolutely necessary to do so.

To create the proper conditions for cadres to partially overcome the difficulties facing their life so they can work with their minds at rest, the Council of Ministers has decided to adopt the following additional policies and systems:

1. Establish incentive allowances for cadres based on the area of assignment:

A. Cadres from central organs or other provinces and municipalities who are assigned to:

--Organs at the district level and establishments in the mountainous areas, in the south and on offshore islands shall receive an incentive allowance equal to 40-50 percent of their base pay. The specific rates shall be determined by the provincial or municipal people's committees concerned.

--Organs directly subordinate to the people's committees of the mountainous or southern provinces shall receive an incentive allowance equal to 20-30 percent of their base pay. The specific rates shall be determined by the provincial or municipal people's committees concerned.

B. Cadres of provincial organs who are assigned to districts and establishments in the same province or district shall receive an incentive allowance equal to 20-30 percent of their base pay. The specific rates shall be determined by the provincial or municipal people's committees concerned.

C. Cadres who are assigned to cooperatives and production collectives shall receive, apart from the aforementioned incentive allowances which are paid by the state, labor compensation or bonus for productivity increments which are paid by the cooperatives and production collectives in accordance with their own regulations.

Cadres who have already accepted assignments before the promulgation of this directive are also entitled to receive incentive allowances, effective from the date of its promulgation.

This system of incentive allowances shall be in force until the pay system is changed.

2. Cadres from central organs or from other provinces and municipalities who are assigned to mountainous or southern provinces are also entitled to enjoy the following benefits:

A. Draw as an initial allowance from state-run trade stores necessary personal items including a woolen blanket, an overcoat (a cotton-padded blanket and a cotton-padded overcoat for cadres assigned to mountainous areas), a single mosquito net and a raincoat. If these items are not available or if so requested by the recipients, the equivalent in cash based on the local market prices will be given. Fabric coupons are not required for items made of cloth.

B. Receive housing quarters as applicable to local cadres. If housing quarters are not available or if the cadres concerned wish to build their own houses, they will be allotted land, permitted to buy construction materials and given the necessary assistance depending on the local resources.

C. Enjoy 20 days of annual leave, excluding travel time, while traveling. The cadres concerned will receive allowances to cover train and bus fares and other expenses as applicable to official travel.

D. Recent graduates from schools shall be entitled to 100 percent of the pay rates for graduates.

E. In addition to the established benefits, parents of cadres or their spouses and their children accompanying them shall also be entitled to the following benefits.

-- An allowance of 100 dong per person to buy the necessary personal items.

-- A one-time cash allowance to cover train and bus fares, meals and baggage charges at the going rates.

-- Job placement assistance. If qualified, they will be recruited on a priority basis by state labor forces.

The systems established in this directive supersede the systems concerning incentive allowances, initial allowances and family relocation promulgated in Decisions Nos 82-CP, 429-CP and 254-CP of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers has urged all sectors and echelons to motivate cadres to uphold their revolutionary spirit and their will to struggle against difficulties in order to fulfill their tasks, and, at the same time, to satisfactorily carry out the policies for employment and material and spiritual compensation toward cadres.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL DISCUSSES GRAIN COLLECTION

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[NHAN DAN 29 October editorial. "The Task of Collecting Grain"]

[Text] This year's grain collection in the southern provinces is nearly completed. The volume collected has increased fairly well compared with the previous year, especially in the Mekong Delta provinces. Grain collection and purchase carried out according to the central government's plan has been improved.

The emulation drive to greet the Fifth VCP Congress is a positive factor in accelerating the fulfillment of the grain obligation task for the entire year. A number of provinces have fulfilled and overfulfilled their plan norms. Hau Giang Province as of September had delivered to state granaries 88 percent of its grain obligation plan norms, or 75,000 tons more than the same period last year, thus taking the lead in the Mekong Delta and the entire country. Tien Giang Province, as of early October, had overfulfilled its yearly plan norms by 1.8 percent. It has carried out the formulated plan smoothly, thus ensuring the effective collection of taxes and debts. It has also effectively implemented the two-way and direct trade system and is purchasing more grain at agreed-upon prices. Other provinces are accelerating the purchase of summer-fall and early 10th-month paddy in order to fulfill their set quotas. They are also urgently making preparations for the 1982 grain collection, which will begin with the 10th-month rice crop in December.

Meanwhile, in the spirit of surging forward to become self-sufficient in grain, the northern provinces have also made great efforts in this area. As of 10 October these provinces had overfulfilled their plan norms for the 5th-month spring crop by 2.6 percent, and 99.5 percent of their taxes had been paid in grain. The purchase of grain at agreed-upon prices and the barter of fertilizer for grain have obtained fairly satisfactory results. This is the best 5th-month spring grain collection. Provinces in the Red River Delta, midlands and the former Fourth Zone have paid their taxes in grain and fulfilled or overfulfilled their grain obligations for the 5th-month spring crop.

Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung Provinces have taken the lead in the north by overfulfilling their plan norms by 10 and 3.3 percent respectively. Dozens of agricultural cooperatives have paid their taxes in grain for the whole year. Localities have embarked on carrying out their grain obligation for the 10th-month rice crop.

The adjustment and increase in the prices of agricultural products and the efforts to use materials and goods to barter for grain are favorable factors accelerating the fulfillment of the grain obligation for the 10th-month crop and for the entire year.

The results and progress made in the 1981 grain collection reflect a thorough understanding of the state guidelines for solving the present grain problem. Along with accelerating production, the grain collection task helps the state control the total volume of grain and goods for distribution. For localities, agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and solidarity teams and peasant families, this is a great contribution to the cause of socialist construction and national defense. It is an obligation and at the same time it is in the interests of producers, especially in the Mekong River Delta, where a large volume of grain and goods have been produced.

Paying agricultural taxes and debts is a just and reasonable obligation. It must be fulfilled by all state-operated and collective units as well as by producers. Measures for exchanging agricultural materials and some industrial consumer goods for grain through two-way and direct exchange are key trade methods between state economic organs and the peasants. This guarantees the legitimate interests of the producers and helps the state accumulate grain and goods. Goods reserved for grain exchange, along with the considerable quantities of imported materials involved, can draw a large amount of valuable products from the various industrial sectors in the country, such as cement, bricks, tiles, timber, tools, spare parts and consumer goods.

The peasants, when selling their grain, want cash to buy essential goods in the free market at higher prices. State economic organizations are responsible for using the stocks of goods to barter with the peasants for grain in accordance with the state's objectives, thus ensuring the needs for grain and gradually achieving a balance between money and goods.

The purchase of grain at agreed-upon prices has been encouraged in places where grain and goods are in abundance after these places have fulfilled their obligation. This measure is designed to collect and purchase an additional large volume of goods. If carried out satisfactorily, it will not only benefit the producers but also exert a positive effect on the management of market prices.

The grain collection task is now being carried out intensively in localities. The material and logistical conditions for storing grain must be carefully planned in keeping with collection and purchasing activities. For the Mekong River Delta provinces, the collection and purchase of the 10th-month grain -- the largest crop in the entire year -- requires that they urgently perfect their newly built or repaired storage facilities and drying yards. Sacks, transportation, and loading and unloading facilities of the state, central and local sectors, collectives and families must be mobilized and used reasonably so that grain will be transported directly to storage facilities, milling factories and consumption places. Stacks of thousands of tons of paddy left in the open, which might result in great losses, must be cleared quickly. It is to be hoped that in the new collection and purchasing drive, localities will be able to take measures to eliminate this situation.

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